

WEATHER
Cloudy With
Occasional Rain
Moderate Winds

Daily Worker

★
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BERLIN FALLS

NAZI ARMIES SURRENDER

IN ITALY, WEST AUSTRIA

THE ROYAL PALACE AT CASERTA, near Naples, May 2 (UP).—The German armies of northern Italy and western Austria — nearly 1,000,000 men—laid down their arms in unconditional surrender at 2 p.m., today, opening the way for bloodless Allied occupation of most of the shattered Bavarian redoubt.

Surrendered by the crushed Nazis was an area of about 30,000 square miles embracing North Italy and the greater portion of five Austrian provinces. The surrender was signed in this ornate palace Sunday afternoon by representatives of the German commander, Col. Gen. Heinrich von Vietinghoff, and of the Allied Mediterranean commander, Field Marshal Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander.

(President Truman in Washington said the surrender was "a part of the general triumph we are expectantly awaiting on the whole continent of Europe.")

(He warned both Germany and Japan that they are committing national suicide by continuing a war which for them is irretrievably lost.

(Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons: "It cannot fail to be helpful to the further events to which we are looking.")

The Germans, overwhelmed by the Allied sweep across North Italy which in 24 days netted 160,000 prisoners, were believed to have acted on their own initiative and not at the direction of the Nazi High Command.

TERMS

The terms provided:

1. Unconditional surrender by the German commander-in-chief of all forces under his command or control on land, sea or air to the Supreme Commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean theater.
2. Cessation of all hostilities on land, sea and air by the enemy forces effective at noon today.
3. Immediate immobilization and disarmament of enemy ground, sea and air forces.
4. The German commander-in-chief in the southwest (Vietinghoff) is obliged to carry out any further orders issued by the

(Continued on Back Page)

LONDON, May 2 (UP). — The triumphant Red Army today captured Berlin, blasted capital of tottering Nazi Germany, to climax a bloody three-year march from the gates of Moscow.

The victory was announced by Marshal Joseph Stalin in an historic Order of the Day. With the fall of Berlin, the Red Army was in possession of the ruins of the German Chancellery and presumably had confirmed or disproven German reports that Adolf Hitler died yesterday in the building where he plotted conquest and the most terrible war in world history.

Stalin's victory announcement, broadcast by the Moscow radio, was addressed to troops of the entire Red Army, and to the Soviet Navy.

SURRENDER

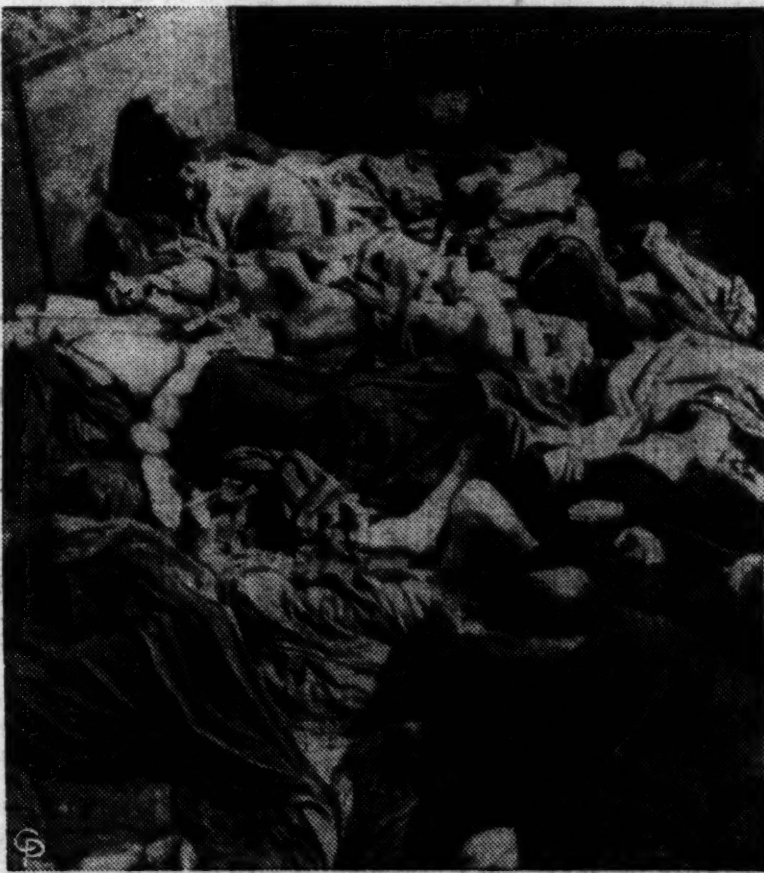
Berlin's remaining garrison, commanded by Gen. Wesling, laid down its arms and surrendered at 3 p.m. (10 a.m. EWT), Stalin said. He described the city as "the center of German imperialism and the nest of German aggression."

Berlin was violently defended to the end by SS fanatics and as their numbers thinned, by Volkssturm militia, Hitler Youth boys and even women's death battalions. It fell nevertheless after 11 days of fiery battle in its streets.

The hopeless defense against the overpowering weight of Soviet arms left the city flattened against the sandy plain on which it was built and cost the Germans 343,000 men captured or killed, according to Soviet casualty figures. More than 120,000 were captured in a pocket south-east of the city in an eight-day period. More than 70,000 were captured in the city's surrender.

Singling out for praise the First White Russian and the First Ukrainian armies, respectively commanded by Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov and Marshal Ivan S. Konev, Stalin announced that they had "completed the routing of the Berlin grouping of German troops and today completely captured the capital of Germany and the town of Berlin."

(Continued on Back Page)



Horror at Dachau: Here is what the U.S. 7th Army fighting men saw in a freight car at Dachau, latest of the Nazi atrocity camps to be revealed. The car, one of 50 laden with like grisly freight, contained the bodies of dead prisoners.

Browder Assails U. S. Policy at Frisco

—See Page 3

World Labor Makes Frisco Bid

—See Page 3

Ford Cuts Hours to 40

—See Page 5

Truman Acted for Big Three In Rejecting Nazi Peace Deal

WASHINGTON, May 2 (UP).—The State Department revealed today that President Truman, on behalf of the Big Three, had rejected a peace offer from Nazi Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler which would have enabled Germany to continue the war against the Soviet Union.

Mr. Truman gave Himmler a flat no after obtaining advance approval from Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Premier Joseph Stalin.

The State Department released a chronological account of Himmler's overtures and how Swedish Count Folke Bernadotte was the intermediary. Like Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's account of what took place, it tended to belie claims of German Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz that Hitler died a warrior's death in Berlin yesterday.

It quoted Himmler as telling Bernadotte on April 24 that Hitler was so ill he might already be dead and could not live more than two days.

TRUMAN'S ANSWER

Acting Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew revealed that Himmler was told by Bernadotte yesterday that President Truman would accept Germany's unconditional surrender only if it were made "to the three Allied governments on all fronts" rather than just to the two western Allies.

The American Legation in Stockholm said Bernadotte reported yesterday that he had delivered the President's message "but had received no reply" from the Germans.

Grew's chronological account began with a disclosure that British and American representatives were called to the Swedish Foreign Ministry April 24 at 11 p.m., Swedish time (5 p.m. EWT) and advised of Himmler's offer.

At 3 a.m. Swedish time the next day, American Minister Herschel V. Johnson reported the negotiations to the State Department.

THE MESSAGE

Grew said his message relayed these facts:

"Count Bernadotte met Himmler at Lubeck at 1 o'clock the morning of April 24 at Himmler's request. Himmler said that Hitler was so ill he might already be dead and could not live more than two days and that he, Himmler, was therefore in a position of full authority.

"Himmler asked the Swedish government to arrange for him to meet (Gen. Dwight D.) Eisenhower in order to arrange to capitulate on the whole Western Front.

"Bernadotte asked if Norway and Denmark were included in the capitulation. Himmler agreed to order his troops in Norway and Denmark to surrender to American, British or Swedish troops.

EASTERN FRONT

"Himmler said he hoped to be able to continue to fight on the Eastern Front and stipulated that his offer was for the western Allies only."

On the same day, April 25, President Truman hurried to the Pentagon for a meeting with the joint chiefs of staff and Grew and immediately contacted Prime Minister Winston Churchill to "agree upon messages" which would advise Premier Joseph Stalin of the Himmler offer.

Grew said the President sent his message to Stalin, "summarizing the Himmler offer and stating that the British and American governments proposed to reject it."

STALIN'S REPLY

The President added that Britain and the United States would "inform Himmler that unconditional surrender to the governments of the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union is the only acceptable offer."

At noon the following day, the charge d'affaires of the Soviet Em-

bassy here, Nikolai Novikov, called on Grew with Stalin's reply, "thanking the President for the information and agreeing to the proposed message" to be relayed to Himmler via Stockholm.

Grew took Stalin's reply to President Truman and one hour later—at 1 p.m. April 26. The President cabled the American Legation in Stockholm, advising the American Minister that the only acceptable terms would be unconditional surrender to the Big Three "on all fronts."

It pointed out that if the Germans wanted to surrender on these terms, the German forces should surrender to local commanders in the field.

At noon on April 27, the American Minister reported to Washington that the President's message had been given to Bernadotte shortly after it was received and that the Swedish Count had left the next morning for Flensburg to communicate with Himmler.

Flensburg is in Germany just below the Danish frontier.

The unsuccessful attempt of Himmler to avoid surrendering to the Soviet Union was brought up to date last night, Grew said, when the U. S. Legation at Stockholm said that Bernadotte had returned reporting that "he delivered the President's message but had received no reply."

Jackson Counsel On War Criminals

WASHINGTON, May 2 (UP).—President Truman today told a news conference that Associate Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson had been chosen as this country's chief counsel in preparation of charges and evidence for the prosecution of Axis war criminals.

Brainstroke Hit Hitler, Gen. Ike Quotes Himmler

PARIS, May 2 (UP).—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower revealed today that no less an authority than Heinrich Himmler said on April 24 that Adolf Hitler had suffered a brain hemorrhage and was then dead or dying.

The Supreme Commander of Allied Armies in Western Europe issued a statement to demonstrate that German propaganda claims of Hitler having died "a hero's death" in Berlin yesterday were "in contradiction with facts."

He also commented tartly on the efforts of Hitler's successor, Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, to split the Big Three.

Himmler told Bernadotte Hitler was so ill he might already be dead but, in any case, he could not be expected to live more than two days longer. Schillenberg said Hitler was suffering from a brain hemorrhage.

Himmler admitted Germany was finished.

Referring to Doenitz's announcement that he had been nominated by Hitler as his successor, Eisenhower said:

"Nothing which either Doenitz or Himmler may say or do can change in any way the agreed operations of the Allied Armies."

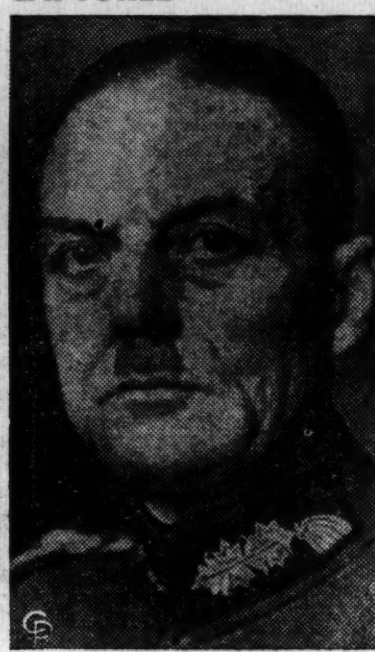
"In conclusion, it must be

REPLACED



VON RIBBENTROP

CAPTURED



VON RUNDSTEDT

Doenitz Drops Ribbentrop; Names Kaiser's Nephew

LONDON, May 2 (UP).—Grand Adm. Karl Doenitz, new Fuehrer of Germany, ousted Joachim von Ribbentrop as Foreign Minister today. Radio Hamburg, voice of the new Doenitz government, said the Admiral had appointed British-educated Count Ludwig (also known as Lutz), Schwerin von Krosigk, 58-year-old nephew of the late Kaiser Wilhelm, as Foreign Minister. The new foreign minister broadcast to the German nation tonight in

what he said were Germany's "heaviest hours."

He said that the San Francisco conference was meeting to try to prevent a new war and that Germans knew more than any others what a new war would mean. But Germany fails to see what San Francisco can do, he said, though it too wants a new world order. If Germany succumbed to "Bolshevism" it would speed disaster, he said, but the world could recover

"if the Bolshevik tide does not flood Europe."

Within the short space of six days, four of the top Nazi leaders of Germany have disappeared from the scene—Hitler, Goebbels, Ribbentrop and Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering.

Whereabouts and status of the other top Nazi, Gestapo Chief and Interior Minister Heinrich Himmler, were not known. Doenitz did not signify whether he considered Himmler part of his regime.

END SEEN THIS WEEK

Belief persisted in London that Germany's final collapse or surrender would come this week.

Prime Minister Churchill conferred with his Cabinet most of the night on the swift sequence of events.

The surrender of German forces in Denmark already may be under way. A Stockholm dispatch to the London Evening News said that German naval forces in Denmark had begun to surrender.

German troops have turned back police power to Danish police in a number of Danish villages, Copenhagen dispatches said, and reports persisted that an agreement had been reached on the surrender of all German forces in the tiny country.

Conflicting reports were received from Norway. Some said the Germans were determined to fight to the death there, but others asserted the surrender of those forces also was likely.

Norman Thomas Sues Daniel Tobin

Norman Thomas, Socialist Party leader, yesterday filed suit for \$500,000 damages against Daniel J. Tobin, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (AFL), and two other union leaders charging that he was libeled in a union magazine article linking him with Adolf Hitler in his opposition to compulsory military service in the United States after the war.

Aussies Advance In Borneo

MANILA, Thursday, May 3 (UP).

—Veteran Australian troops have landed on Tarakan Island of Dutch Borneo, one of the world's richest oil-producing areas, and are advancing toward the Japanese airdrome, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

The Aussies, who fought on New Guinea and in the Middle East, stormed ashore after an intense pre-invasion bombardment by Royal Australian and Far Eastern air forces. A four-day Naval bombardment by units of the U. S. Seventh Fleet and the Royal Australian Navy preceded the landing.

No enemy air or naval activity met the advancing Aussies, MacArthur's communique said.

MacArthur announced that the landing on Borneo directly challenges the enemy's possession of the rich Borneo oil and rubber conquest, previously cut off by the Allied air and submarine blockade.

Asks Cut in War Agencies' Funds

WASHINGTON, May 2 (UP).

President Truman, moving to reduce vast war expenditures, today recommended budget cuts of about \$7,080,369,000 for 10 top war agencies and at the same time announced substantial cutbacks in war-born Government controls.

In a letter to Congress stating that greater economy is made possible by the favorable progress of the war, the President:

1—Recommended a cut of more than \$7,000,000,000 in funds and contract authorizations available to the Maritime Commission for ship construction.

2—Ordered abolition of the Office of Civilian Defense by June 30. He called for continued volunteer civilian defense activity, however.

3—Recommended a reduction of more than \$80,000,000 in budget estimates of eight agencies and revealed that sharp cuts in their activities are planned.

Nazis Still Hold Schuschnigg

MUNICH, Germany, May 2 (UP).

—Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, former Austrian chancellor, Leon Blum, former French premier, and five high American officers were reported today among 6,000 prisoners the Germans marched from the Dachau camp Thursday toward the southern redoubt.

Two of the prisoners, who escaped Saturday and came to Munich, said they last saw the group at Beuerberg, 33 miles south of Dachau and about 20 miles northwest of the Austrian border.

The men, Werner Ascher and Heinrich Schmidt, former Communist youth leaders in Berlin and Munich, said SS guards assembled the group at Dachau early Thursday. It included Schuschnigg, his wife and daughter, Blum and his wife, the American officers,

Is Vandenberg Now Making U. S. Foreign Policy?

By EARL BROWDER

The first week of the San Francisco conference has inescapably raised the ugly question whether the policy of FDR is being abandoned in favor of the policy of Arthur Vandenberg. One thing is certain: America has suffered a



severe moral setback. Whether this is the result of fumbling incapacity, or is a fundamental change of course, may still be debated. What is already beyond debate is the fact that the spirit of FDR did not guide the American delegation's role in the first steps of the United Nations conference.

Let us summarize what was done by the American delegation:

1 The character of the conference was changed. Called as a conference of the United Nations, this basis was violated by the inclusion of the fascist government of Argentina.

2 This decision was taken without previous consultation of the sponsoring powers, over the repeated objection of the Soviet Union, with China abstaining; that is, it was taken by two out of four sponsors. It was rushed to a vote in the Assembly without the support of a single European government except Holland, which unquestionably voted as an Asiatic colonial empire rather than a European power, and with even the British puppet delegation of India

abstaining. The decision unquestionably did not represent any consensus of opinion of the governments of the world, not to speak of the peoples. It was an example of "power politics" in the most vulgar sense of the term.

3 This decision cancelled the solemn public declarations of American policy made by FDR on Sept. 30, 1944, by Cordell Hull on Sept. 6, 1944, and by Mr. Stettinius on Jan. 28, 1945, without any change having taken place in the composition, character, or activities of the Argentine government and without even a pretense of any public explanation of the grounds for the change in policy.

4 The acceptance of the fascist Argentine government, immediately following the rejection of the Warsaw government of Poland, completely destroys the moral basis upon which the U.S. has been standing before the world on the Polish question. Ostensibly America had been demanding the completion of a more democratic and representative regime for Poland before its delegation was accepted; after the Argentine decision the suspicion is raised that in reality the delay in settling the Polish question is being caused by American demands for a Polish government more nearly like that of Argentina, that is less democratic than the existing Warsaw government, not more democratic. The issue of recognition is not involved, since many governments represented in San Francisco are not recognized by one or another of the great powers.

5 The Argentine decision definitely raises before the liberated European peoples the question whether the influence of the U.S.A. will be thrown behind the institution in their countries of regimes similar to that of Argentina, that is, regimes composed of former collaborators with the Nazis.

6 Finally, and summing up the whole question of where are we going, the first week in San Francisco, gives point to the sharp warning of the ultra-conservative Walter Lippmann that powerful circles in San Francisco are conceiving the new world organization as a means of policing the Soviet Union rather than Germany and Japan, and that of Major George Fielding Eliot that "the idea of Russia as a potential enemy rather than Russia as an active and helpful friend has taken hold on the minds of some of the American representatives to an extent which can only be described as deplorable."

All of which raises the question, which we cannot escape no matter how unpleasant and deplorable it is, whether the U.S.A. is still following the path marked out by the great Roosevelt, or whether we are now in the process of departing from that path to go over to the path of Arthur Vandenberg.

The answer cannot be given in empty words and declamations. It can only be given in deeds. The deed of sponsoring fascist Argentina has an inexorable logic which can only be overcome by equally decisive deeds in an opposite direction. Time is of the essence. America stands at the crossroads.

Hullirate on Argentina, U. S. Delegation on Spot

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

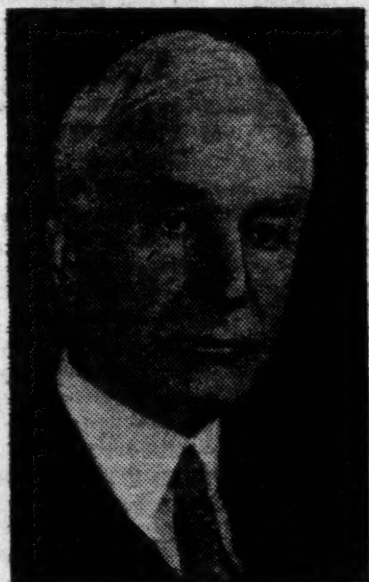
SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—Cordell Hull's "disgust" with the unprincipled behavior of the American delegation in forcing the seating of Fascist Argentina is taken as a fact among all informed people here. It was actually revealed by one of the few members of our delegation who senses the dismay of the American public.

Homer Byington, chief press relations officer, "would not deny or affirm" the report of Hull's action in bawling out several of his colleagues here from his sickbed at Bethesda, Md., Hospital yesterday. Since Hull is a senior member of our delegation here and his charges are most serious, this official failure to deny them speaks for itself.

One story is that Hull is so angry with his colleagues that he has vowed to come from his hospital to this conference, and take it in firm hand, if it is the last thing he does.

The fact that even Arthur Kroek, New York Times correspondent, was compelled yesterday to raise doubts as to whether our delegation has not insulted the Soviet Union "once too often" is taken as symptomatic. Kroek is known to be close to Hull.

Our delegation here is extremely weak, and the leadership today is actually being shared by Sen. Arthur Vandenberg and Commr. Harold Stassen. The latter is attempting to offset by his own per-



CORDELL HULL

sonal decency the effects of Vandenberg's influence, while sharing, of course, in responsibility for what happened.

It is questionable whether you can call the behavior of Stettinius here anything like "leadership," and that is putting it mildly after yesterday morning's tense press conference, Eugene Meyer, of the Washington Post, was heard upbraiding the Secretary of State for the shameful way the Americans acted.

NO MATCH FOR VANDENBERG

The other leading administration member, Sen. Tom Connally, has

been virtually sitting by observing the whole spectacle with cynicism. Rep. Charles Eaton and Rep. Sol Bloom cancel each other out, and are equally unable to match Sen. Vandenberg, in view of Stettinius' sorry plight. As for Miss Virginia Gildersleeve, she cannot cope with men like Vandenberg. When she meekly proposed yesterday that some amendment include the word "education" I am told that Vandenberg upbraided her for emphasizing "propaganda."

The basic point about the Argentine issue is this: The United States did not have to capitulate to any so-called "Latin Americans" demand that Argentina be seated here, as James Reston admits in this morning's N. Y. Times. The resolution on Argentina at the Mexico City conference said nothing about bringing Argentina to the World Security conference. We had no such moral obligation, as the agitated State Department secretaries have claimed.

These few Latin American delegations which allegedly refused to uphold the Yalta decision to seat the two Soviet republics could have been told off.

It is obvious that if the United States had subordinated its dubious interest in Chapultepec for its basic interest in harmony with the Soviet Union, the Latin American ambassadors, allegedly independent factors here, would have gotten nowhere.

Commissions Get Busy on Charter

By FREDERICK V. FIELD

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—Today the conference got down to the tough job of hammering out the charter of a new organization. The delegates have divided up into four commissions and 12 committees. Those who voted Monday to seat Argentine fascism are trying to recover their poise. They committed a terrible blunder.

The commissions have before them a mass of documents. Commission and committee officers have been distributed among 37 countries.

It is our feeling that not too much significance should be attached to these posts. They should be looked upon as a political formality which will not interfere with the continued leadership of the sponsoring nations.

The boundaries of the commissions' work are defined by the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, the Yalta agreement of voting procedures, the Chinese suggestion on international law and justice already accepted by the sponsoring nations, and a staggering number of proposed amendments to these basic documents.

The course of the amendments will have to be watched closely. UNICO can be defeated by certain of them, its work can be compromised by others.

A number of proposals, including the American one to be made on trusteeship, will supplement the basic agreements on which a successful outcome depends.

DANGEROUS AMENDMENTS

That is not true of all the American delegation's proposals, of which there are 16. Watch for a demand that the new organization be empowered to revise treaties already made in settlement of the war against fascism. Watch for a suggestion that the new organization's charter be automatically called in for revision after a trial period. Watch for a scheme to solidify a western hemisphere bloc. Such amendments, if accepted, will seriously damage the effectiveness of the world organization.

The American delegation is bringing in positive suggestions on three points.

Take the question of trusteeship

over colonial areas. Commander Stassen has been assigned by the American delegation to handle their interest in this matter. His work started weeks ago in an effort to reconcile the highly-publicized difference between the Department of State, which wanted international supervision over dependent peoples, and the Navy, whose spokesmen came out for outright annexation of areas such as the Pacific Islands.

Harmony on these points was achieved Monday evening among the American delegation.

OTHER NATIONS CONSULTED

Stassen presented the American proposals on trusteeship to some of the Soviet, French, British and Chinese delegates. After consulting with their delegations, these four will meet Stassen again tomorrow night.

The proposal then goes to committee 4 of commission 11, and then goes back, modified or not, to the commission, which in turn sends it to the executive and steering committees. Final action will be taken at the end of the conference by a plenary session.

The trusteeship proposals take into account the need to consult dependent peoples themselves. They make the administering power accountable to the international trustee. Obvious! these proposals do not face up to the crucial problem of rapidly liquidating the colonial system as such and giving immediate freedom to such nations as India, the Netherlands Indies or Puerto Rico. They are a minimum program.

WORLD COURT

The U. S. delegation will also have proposals on the world court. A committee of jurists from 44 nations met in Washington last month, and worked out a plan based upon the statute of the existing permanent Court of International Justice.

WORLD LABOR ASKS PART IN FRISCO PARLEY

Special to the Daily Worker

OAKLAND, Cal., May 2.—The World Trade Union Conference today in a letter to the four chairmen of the United Nations Conference requested admission to the San Francisco conference in a "consultative capacity."

This is the first public demonstration that the WTUC is determined to fight for its right to participate in the creation of a world security organization. It follows the initial step taken last Monday by the Soviet delegation which officially asked the steering committee to admit the WTUC as con-

ference consultants with a status at least to the International Labor Organization.

The World Trade Union Conference demand coincides with a sharp blast at British government policy released in today's London press by Sir Walter Citrine and Ebby Edwards, British Trades Union Congress representative at the WTUC conference.

The statement, which is reported to have caused a sensation in London, repudiates the British contention that world security is a matter for "governments" alone. It demands that the refusal to

support Molotov's initiative should be raised sharply at the forthcoming Labor Party conference. And even raises the possibility of British Labor Party's withdrawal from the government coalition.

A gigantic WTUC mass meeting scheduled tonight in San Francisco's Civic Auditorium, under CIO sponsorship, is expected to dramatize the urgency of the issue.

Although no official decision has as yet been reached by the UNCIO conference on the request of the World Trade Union body, it is felt here that the matter is far from being a closed issue.

Structure of New World Labor Body Announced

By MIRIAM KOLKIN
By Federated Press

OAKLAND, Calif., May 2.—The structure of the new world labor organization being mapped here by the World Trade Union Conference administrative committee was announced yesterday by Louis Saillant, committee secretary and secretary of the French Confederation of Labor.

The name of the new organization will be the World Federation of Trade Unions. The second meeting of the WTUC at which the organization will be formally created will be in Paris Sept. 27. The 40-man continuations committee will meet there Sept. 19, to take up questions which the present committee has not been able to settle.

An important question at the Sept. 19 meeting will be what place international industry-wide union secretaries sponsored by the International Federation of Trade Unions, will have in the new world labor federation. It is a complicated question since the various international secretaries include groups which will be represented in the WFTU in other ways as well as groups which will not be affiliated to WFTU at all. The committee postponed decision on this and will continue to study the question until the Paris meeting of the continuations committee.

GENERAL COUNCIL

The new world labor organization, Saillant said, will consist of a congress, which will appoint a general council, executive committee and general secretary. All affiliated national labor groups will be represented on the general council in a proportion still to be determined. The council will be empowered by the congress to speak on its behalf and to carry out its decisions. The executive committee, consisting of 15 or 17 members, will have the powers of the council between council meetings.

Unanimous agreement was also reached on autonomy of WFTU affiliates. Decisions of the world congress, general council and executive committee requiring action by affiliates will be sent to them. Each affiliated organization will carry out the decision unless with-

in three months it notifies the secretary of its inability to do so and states reasons.

The secretary will submit the explanation to the executive committee for its consideration and for such further action as the committee, in consultation with the organization concerned, believes will promote the fullest practicable application of the decision of the congress. However, if any affiliate persistently violates decisions of the congress, it may be expelled by the congress from the federation.

This procedure, regarded as a workable compromise on one of the most controversial issues before the committee, is designed to resolve the fears of those who wanted autonomy guaranteed. At the same time it answers the argument that complete autonomy would hinder effective, united action by the WFTU.

Members of the committee are Philip Murray and Sidney Hillman of the CIO, Sir Walter Citrine and Ebby Edwards of the British Trades Union Congress, Vassily Kuznetsov and M. Tarasov of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR, Saillant and B. Franchon of France, H. T. Liu of China, Vicente Lombardo Tolezano and Angel Cofino of the Confederation of Latin American Workers, Walter Schevenels of the International Federation of Trade Unions and J. H. Oldenbroek of the International Trade Union Secretariats.

Boston CLU Backs Labor-Capital Pact

BOSTON, May 2.—The Boston Central Labor Union at its last meeting, voted full support to the labor-management charter signed by William Green, Philip Murray and Eric Johnston and adopted a resolution to congratulate Green for his participation.

The Way We Buy Our Papers Tells Harry How We're Thinking

By JOHN MELDON

My friend Harry Rappaport has faith in humanity. He firmly believes that it is constantly changing for the good and as I stood talking to him at his newsstand the other day he outlined his philosophy toward life. Harry's stand is at a busy corner on 14 St. and Fourth Ave., right in front of the Central Savings Bank. He's doled out papers and magazines there for the past 12 years on sunny days, in snow, rain, slush and blistering summer afternoons.

"Why are things gettin' better?" said Harry rhetorically. "Because they already got as worse as they could. Now they get better."

"Fine," I said, "now stop talking generalities and prove it."

"Well," said Harry, automatically making change for a customer, "I see the same people come here as used to, say five or 10 years ago. Today they are serious. They stop a minute and read the headlines. When Hitler's gettin' his lumps, they grin and go away happy. And today they want only a certain paper, maybe the Post, maybe PM, or the Daily Worker. Years ago they didn't care what they read and most times they didn't look at the front page, just the inside for sports and comics."

KIDS ASK FOR PAPERS

Harry went on to say that even school kids ask for papers and magazines carrying articles on important current issues.

"Right now," he said, "kids ask for something to read about Frisco. Their teachers got 'em writing essays on it."

Harry's weatherbeaten features wrinkled in satisfaction when he related how his lot and that of the 5,000 newsstand dealers in the five boroughs has improved under the LaGuardia administration.

"Before LaGuardia," he said, "racketeers hung on us like leeches. They had a tie-up with Tammany and we had to pay \$1,000 for a license. After that you kept paying, one way or another."

"I remember one time a well-dressed guy walks up to my stand here and says: 'How are ya, pal? I'm your new partner.' Now I didn't even have any old partner let alone a new one, but this guy shows me a license, all proper signed and sealed from the License Bureau. After I squawked, he says okay pal, maybe you don't like me for a partner like it says here on the license, so why don't you buy out



Whaddya read? Well, says Harry Rappaport, veteran newsstand dealer, the public today is more choosy about what it reads than it was five years or so back. Today the reader is less concerned with comics than cosmic developments in the political world.—Daily Worker photo

my half interest cheap. Say for \$200?"

Harry says hundreds of newsstand dealers were shaken down that way. But Harry told his new "partner" to take a flying so-and-so and he went over to the nearest Democratic club and talked to the Tammany ward heeler. The Tammany guy, says Harry, said "okay, I'll chase the bum for you, but it'll cost you a hundred." So he figured he'd save at least a hundred and that's the way it ended, Harry recalled.

"They pulled the license racket on World War I vets, blind and crippled dealers and nobody fought back because if you did you'd come to your stand in the morning and find it wrecked," Harry said. But License Commissioner Paul Moss, under LaGuardia, cracked down and the racketeers sought other fields.

"We make a fairly good living now," Harry said. "The hours ain't so hot. You open at 7:30 in the morning and get through about 7 at night. You gotta have a tough hide to take the weather, too. Blizzards in January, buckets o' rain in the spring and sidewalks like

a stove lid in summer. And you're on your feet all the time."

A thin chap interrupted us and asked for *The Advocate*, an Irish Catholic newspaper. Harry dug up a copy under a stack of miscellaneous publications. All during our conversation he had been deftly handing out papers and magazines. "Back around 1939 to '41," he said, "there used to be guys who'd come along and say why'n't you stop selling that red rag, the *Daily Worker*, and sell Father Coughlin's *Social Justice*? I'd tell them to beat it you fascist bum and they'd say some day we'll string guys like you on that lamppost there. I ain't strung up yet."

NMU National Convention July 2

The CIO National Maritime Union will hold its national convention July 2 in New York.

An NLRB poll of seamen on Esso tankers is being conducted by mail. The NMU has been conducting a drive among them. Final results are due in three months.

Hitler and German Imperialism

An Editorial

Is Hitler dead? Unfortunately, it is still a matter of speculation. At any rate, it is now a secondary, although interesting question. The important thing is that Hitler Germany is in its final agony. The Red Flag of the Soviet Union was hoisted over the Reichstag on May Day. Red bunting adorns the ruins of Hitler's capital, whose conquest is now completed.

Only remnants are left of Hitler's armed forces, and these are faced today and tomorrow with the alternative of surrender or annihilation. Hitler's quislings and puppets are dead or are trying to escape death.

Hitler's attempt to dominate the world ends with the destruction of Hitler Germany. But this does not mean that German imperialism will not again try to conquer the world. And herein lies the main import of the German announcement of Hitler's death and the succession of Admiral Doenitz.

It is impossible to know all the significant details. But one thing stands out. Hitler defeated is as good as dead to the men who brought Hitler to power—to the German cartellists, Junkers and General Staff. For them, the problem now is to save as much as they can of the base of German imperialism and political reaction, and to lay down a program now for a resurgent aggressive Germany. And they are trying to obtain this objective, if at all possible, in the circumstances of surrender.

The main political weapon of Hitler was

the "red scare," by the use of which Germany itself was first disunited, and then the democratic nations. This is still the main political weapon which Hitler leaves as a heritage to German imperialism. Hitler Germany carries it to its grave, but it is snatched up by ever would-be or actual Hitler successors.

Himmler's surrender terms were a bid for an Anglo-American combination against the Soviet Union. The very first proclamation of the shadowy government of Doenitz is a plea to Britain and the United States to save the world from "Bolshevism." His foreign minister von Krosigk appealed to San Francisco to make peace by making war against the Soviet Union. Even Hitler's supposed death was built up to prolong the legend, and imbue the German mind with the symbol of his historic mission. Hitler and von Ribbentrop, Himmler and Goering, Goebbels and dozens of other Nazi hierarchs are discarded, but their program remains.

Now the German imperialists are trying Doenitz, still sticking as close as they can to the Nazi model by using people a shade less identified with Hitler. But their efforts do not stop here. The industrial magnates of the Rhineland, the militarists and clerical fascists of Bavaria through

their so-called separatist movements are also preparing for a long-range program of revival. Count Bernadotte, the go-between who carried the Himmler surrender offer, is closely identified with the Vatican and with the big business interests in the so-called neutral countries like Sweden which have been brought under the domination of the German cartellists.

They hope to rebuild German imperialism for another attempt at world domination. They have only one ground of political appeal, that Germany should be permitted to recover as an imperialist power for the purpose of "stabilizing" a reactionary Europe, having in mind the British and American aid given them after World War I. Their only hope is to split the Coalition, if not immediately then in the not too distant future, and to reverse the decisions of the Crimea.

Here is where the danger comes, for they are being met half way by the Hoovers and Vandenberg of America and Britain. There can be no doubt that the influence displayed by Vandenberg in the American delegation at San Francisco encouraged the appeal of von Krosigk to the security conference. If many of the American liberals do not yet understand the

real content of the Hoover-Vandenberg program, the German imperialists do not suffer from the same blindness.

The leaders of the opposition to the Roosevelt program know that the key to the postwar world lies in Germany, that here is to be determined the real content of the peace. That peace, based on widening cooperation between America, the Soviet Union and Britain, must be erected on the foundation of the complete military, economic and political disarmament of Germany, making impossible a resurgence of German imperialist aggression. The opposition, on its part, wants to prevent that kind of disarmament, hoping that within a reasonable time an aggressive Germany can again be restored as a springboard for another war, this time, they hope, directed only against the Soviet Union.

That is where the German schemers and the Hoover opposition stand on command ground.

These are the prime questions which come to the fore in connection with the announcement of Hitler's death and the circumstances of surrender of Germany. That is why the political defeat of the Hoover-Vandenberg program and the continued ascendancy of the Roosevelt program are indispensable for our nation.

Hail Berlin Fall Tonight, Carnegie

Union Lookout

- Ask Parley on POW Labor
- General Gets AFL-CIO Scroll

by Dorothy Loeb



Concerned over the extended use of war prisoners on New York State military construction, the AFL Building and Construction Trades Council has asked the State Federation of Labor to hold a state-wide conference on the matter. Six hundred mechanics have been displaced by Italian prisoners on an army job in Brooklyn and German prisoners are being used in Rhodes, N.Y., where there is talk they will be used to build a prisoner of war camp. Howard McSpedon, building trades council president, believes the POWs should be shipped back to Europe to repair the destruction they wrought. . . . Thirty-two AFL and CIO leaders from New York, New Jersey and Delaware recently presented Maj. Gen. Thomas A. Terry, commanding general of the army's second service command, with an illuminated scroll pledging continued adherence to labor's no-strike pledge until final victory. Ceremonies took place at Hotel Biltmore. Louis Hollander, New York CIO president, and Louis P. Marclante, New Jersey AFL president, made the presentation.

An intensive campaign is under way for federal legislation to raise the base pay of government employees by 25 per cent and to bring government salaries into line with private industry. The Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians and other CIO unions are pushing the drive. Real time and a half pay for overtime and holiday work and a night differential are among major items sought. Public hearings on a wage increase bill (S. 807) are now being held before the Senate under the chairmanship of Sen. Sheridan Downey. FAECT delegates testified for the measure Monday. Other unions are being urged to send support.

Hat fur workers in Danbury, Conn., are petitioning employers for paid vacations. Employees at the George MacLachlan & Sons shop started the ball rolling, and other shops are expected to follow. Paid vacations are now firmly established in industry, they told management. . . . Joseph Proudman, United Furniture Workers organizer from Jamestown, N.Y., who was wounded in service, has been demobilized and is back at his union post again. He won his purple heart in Aachen, Germany. Proudman is a member of the union's general executive board. . . . Sidney Hillman has an article in the June issue of Readers Scope, digest magazine. He discusses labor's political future.

Richard Yaffee of PM will be a speaker at a United Spanish Appeal rally Saturday at 3451 Giles Pl., Bronx. He's an active Newspaper Guild member. . . . Retail Drug Employees Local 1199 will hold a security conference Sunday at the Hotel Capitol here from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. Delegates will discuss a legislative and trade union program for the months ahead. . . . Morris Pizer, secretary-treasurer of United Furniture Workers Local 76, will be honored at a testimonial dinner at Central Plaza, 111 Second Ave., New York, on May 19. . . . It'll mark 10 years of service to the local.

Manhattan CPA Urges Turnout for Davis Ball

An appeal to New Yorkers to make the Ben Davis Ball a tribute to a splendid Communist leader and City Councilman was voiced yesterday by Sam Weisman, president, New York County Communist Political Association. In making the appeal, Weisman himself paid tribute to Davis' record as a leader in progressive causes.

The Ben Davis Ball will take place Sunday afternoon, May 6, at the Golden Gate Casino, 142 St. and Lenox Ave. At 4 p. m. a stage show of outstanding entertainers will open the celebration, with Hazel Scott, Mary Lou Williams, Teddy Wilson, Ray Lev, Canada Lee, Hilda Simms and other well

known stars heading the list.

Earl Browder, president of the Communist Political Association, will be present, as will labor, civic and political leaders in all parties.

The Ball will last until midnight. Tickets are on sale at the Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13 St., and Jefferson School of Social Science.

Liberty Ship, Named Dan Beard, Sunk

WASHINGTON, May 2 (UP).—The Liberty ship Dan Beard, named in honor of the national commissioner of the Boy Scouts, was torpedoed off the British Isles a few weeks ago, the War Shipping Administration reported today.

Ford Plants Cut Hours To 40 to Limit Layoffs

By HARRY FAINARU

DETROIT, May 2.—Ford Motor Co. plants will operate henceforth on a 40-hour-week basis to prevent mass layoffs at Rouge, Highland Park, Lincoln and smaller units. This was announced by Edward L. Cushman, director of the Michigan Manpower Commission, following a conference with R. R. Rausch, Ford general manager.

Without the change to the 40-hour week, there would have been an immediate layoff of 13,800 workers, Cushman said. He added that, on the basis of information from Rausch, continuation of a forty-eight hour work week would have meant that 16,000 persons would lose their jobs within a short time at the Rouge plant, where some 60,000 workers are employed. Even with a 40-hour week, said Cushman, 2,200 will be laid off there. He emphasized, however, that this reduction order is temporary and subject to continuous review.

The Ford Highland Park plant employs 11,500 workers and the Lincoln plant 8,000, and several thousand are scattered through the small hydro plants in the state.

The Willow Run bomber plant, which employed 21,000 workers, has been cut to 16,000, and further reduction is contemplated.

The five-day forty-hour week is in effect at Willow Run. Cushman feels workers should have a chance to get other work in the area since the plant is due to close Aug. 1 and perhaps sooner. At a stormy meeting at the union hall of Bomber Local 50, UAW-CIO, about 2,000 approved a program which calls upon the Federal government to operate the plant if Ford will not use it.

Shutting up all discussion, Brendan Sexton, the new local president, who is the right hand man of Walter Reuther UAW vice-president, succeeded in having \$48,000 in war bonds transferred to the general fund to use as he sees fit. However, members succeeded in setting aside \$5,000 to be used in defense of the seniority machinery.

Even Walter Quilico, former local president and now UAW International representative for Region 18, was refused the floor. The whole conduct of the meeting was in the usual Reutherite high handed manner.

The union also asked the Federal government to provide transport funds to immigrant workers returning to their homes. It approved the UAW's reconversion plan, and demanded revision or elimination of manpower controls.

House Food Body Finds Price Line Must Be Held

By ART SHIELDS

WASHINGTON, May 2.—President Truman's strong statement yesterday supporting OPA price regulations was followed today by a report from the House Food Committee stating that "the price line . . . must be held."

"An increase in retail price ceilings is inexpedient at the present time," declared the committee, which is headed by Rep. Clinton E. Anderson (D-NM).

The committee, which was subjected to strong pressure from the livestock grazing interests and the big packers, did however, recommend an increase in government subsidies to livestock feed.

The report was signed by all seven members, including Rep. August H. Anderson (R-Minn), the ranking Republican member, who has waged an aggressive war against price control from the beginning.

OPA STEPS UP DRIVE

OPA's 500 new meat inspectors, supplied by Congress last week, are pursuing the black market in all parts of the country, it was stated by Herman A. Greenberg, the officer in charge. The 500 new inspectors treble OPA's enforcement squads in the meat field. They are checking over ceiling sales in many different ways. They are, for instance, checking the differences between the figures that small slaughterers turn in under the rationing order, which often minimize the quantity of meat butchered, with the figures reported to the Defense Supply Corp., in connection with subsidy payments, which often err on the other side.

Evidence is also coming from retailers, consumers and other sources.

The OPA expects much from consumer cooperation. But this cooperation, it was explained by other spokesmen, must be of an "educated" kind. Volunteers checking on black market steaks must know one grade of meat from another. They must be vigilant about weights. It was suggested such ele-

mentary instruction could well be provided by various organizations.

OPA is already getting results from its discussions with members of food trade organizations. Yesterday it was reported that one New York poultry men's group was fighting black market operations.

Needle Trades Cabaret Party

Needle trades workers will make merry Saturday night at a cabaret entertainment and dance at Tom Mooney Hall, 13 Astor Pl.

Jane Dudley, dancer, Billy Banks, comedian from Billy Rose's Diamond Horseshoe; Mary Lou Williams, boogie-woogie pianist, and Tom Scott, ballad singer and guitarist, will be among the entertainers. Cass Carr's orchestra will play and there will be refreshments.

The affair is being run by the Ladies Garment Center of the American Labor Party, which counts many of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union among its members.

There is still a long fight ahead. You can help. Join the Blue Star Brigade and sell bonds during the Seventh War Loan. Enlist at any War Bond office, or phone CH. 4-2922.



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Moviegoers Hit Ban on Atrocity Film

By DAVID PLATT

New Yorkers are shocked by the refusal of the classy Radio City Music Hall at Rockefeller Center to show the Army newsreels of German atrocities in the west on the ground that they were "too gruesome for a family theatre."

The pictures are being shown in virtually every first-run theatre except the Music Hall. Their policy as explained by Fred L. Lynch, press representative, is: "We've never shown atrocity pictures of that kind. You must remember we're a family house, and have lots of children in the audience."

To find out how New Yorkers felt about it I stood for two hours in the lobby of the Embassy Newsreel Theatre at 46th Street and Broadway and buttonholed a score of people as they emerged after seeing the atrocity pictures. Here are a few typical replies:

Robert Ortiz, 853 Southern Blvd., Bronx: "I was wounded in France. These pictures only tell part of the story. I know. I was there. This

is one picture that even the Music Hall should be able to take."

Lee Bennis, 515 W. 138 St., New York: "It's a gruesome mistake not to show the atrocity pictures in a big theatre like the Music Hall. Sure they are hard to take. I even had to turn my head away at one spot. But our soldiers are taking it. The least we can do is see the movies and hope they'll make us mad enough to make sure it won't happen again."

W. R. Bilger, Submarine Base, New London, Conn.: "Everybody else is seeing the pictures. Why should the Music Hall deny its people the opportunity to see and believe."

Etta Rich, 2750 Bronx Park East, Bronx: "People should be compelled to see these pictures even if it hurts. Because if they don't see and believe it may be repeated. I am shocked that the picture was rejected by Radio City Music Hall. My husband lost his whole family when the Nazis took Poland. I never believed in an eye for an eye. I do now."

Mrs. Bertha Gehricker, 2016 Palmetto St., Brooklyn: "I think I speak for most women when I say that these pictures must be seen. If we do not see them how can we understand this war. The Music Hall is insulting us with its suggestions that we are too soft to take it."

Sam Feldman, 180 S. Fourth St., Brooklyn: "They should be shown all over the world in every movie house to let people know what it's all about. People sometimes doubt what they read in the papers. There can be no doubt about the actual pictures. What's the matter with the Music Hall people?"

Shea Kassof, 5721 12 Avenue, Brooklyn: "They should be shown to the public and to children in public schools. The biggest theatre in the country should not be excused from doing its duty."

Mrs. H. Lillienfeld, 250 W. 94 St., New York: "I saw parts of it last night. I came back to see it today. I want this awful thing to sink in deep. My three children are also going to see it. I was in Europe. I

want them to grow up in a peaceful world."

H. Meyer, Bronx: "The news about the Music Hall smells of Chamberlain and Munich. Did you hear the applause when the Russians hanged the Nazis at Malmeld."

Harry Feldman, 386 Legion St., Brooklyn: "The whole country should see the atrocity pictures and that goes double for the audience at the Music Hall. I recently returned from the Pacific theatre so this mass murder is not new to me."

Pvt. Bernard Kite, Port of Embarkation: "That's no picnic going on over there. No one should be excused from showing or seeing these gruesome things."

Pfc. J. Fogarty, Long Island: "I have just returned from the CBI Theatre. Our boys went through it. It should not be so hard for us to sit through it. My wife saw it with me. I didn't fear any holler from her. As far as I'm concerned, people should be made to sit through it."

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TURNED AWAY



A New Pulse in Europe

SOMETHING new has happened in central and western Europe. It is akin to the political events recently registered in the eastern section of that continent. This new phenomenon is the emergence of the genuinely democratic, anti-fascist influences of the resistance movements as the political expression of the European nations. We are now treated to this development in France, Italy and Austria.

These are countries rather wide apart in their experiences in the war. Austria was seized by the Hitlerite conqueror and early incorporated directly into his Reich. Italy was put in the evil position of being an ally of the Nazis. France was on the side of the United Nations though having its record marred by the large quisling apparatus of Petain and Laval. Nonetheless, these countries have come to the same conclusions.

In Italy the people have taken the initiative in liberating their country under the banner of the Liberation Committee, composed of those groups which fought Mussolini from underground. Their chief representatives are the anti-fascist Socialists, Catholics and Communists. In Austria we are greeted with an alliance of these same groups to form a democratic government. In France the elections have just given a resounding vote of approval to the resistance parties.

In all these countries the common factor to be noted is that the people turn for leadership to those who battled the Nazis. Those who betrayed are cast aside. In each instance, too, the decisive position of the working class is registered by the rise in strength of the working class parties. This is in decided contrast to the breach in the labor movement before the war, which gave such opportunities to Hitlerism. These new liberation events are something for the world to ponder over seriously.

Those classes and groups here and in England who hope for a reactionary Europe are doomed to disappointment. The peoples are determined to obtain guarantees that fascism will be killed off for good, and they know they can get such assurances only from the militant democracy of the resistance movements.

British Labor Roused

CLEMENT R. ATTLEE, laborite, who along with Anthony Eden heads the British delegation at San Francisco, was on the receiving end of a sharp attack from British labor heads here for opposing a role of advisers to representatives of his own country's labor movement.

Sir Walter Citrine, secretary of the British Trade Union Congress, says the issue will be fought out at home within the Labor Party. Mr. Attlee, it appears, has come under the influence of an atmosphere that seems to hang quite heavily over San Francisco.

Significantly, only a day earlier, Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov was turned down when he raised the same issue with respect to advisers from the World Trade Union Conference administrative committee now meeting in Oakland with Citrine among the participants.

Representatives of American labor have already lodged the same complaint. It all adds up to a sad picture. Some forces are very much interested in pushing labor's influence out of world security affairs. A struggle against these forces is a struggle for real world security.

The Same John L. Lewis

AFTER losing millions of tons of soft coal through Lewis' "peaceful" policy, we are now in the midst of a complete shutdown of anthracite coal fields. Those who took seriously some cynical "patriotic" remarks from John L. Lewis after the bituminous settlement, can now see how much they were worth. Lewis, in these very last weeks of the European war remains the defeatist he has been since Pearl Harbor.

But why did the government allow the situation to develop into a strike? Why wasn't the contract in soft coal held up until Lewis gave absolute assurance of continued operation of the hard coal mines?

We think our government should stop dealing with Lewis on a hold-up basis. The coal miners ought to be impressed with the fact that they, too, have a responsibility for allowing Lewis to stab the country in the back. In view of War Labor Board approval of the soft coal terms, which are essentially the terms the miners are willing to settle for in hard coal, what other excuse was there for shutting down anthracite mines except the desire to stab the country in the back?

Political Scene

Frisco--And the Wire Services

by Adam Lapin

THE big wire services, the UP and the AP, can excel at a sort of dead-pan caution and impartiality when they want to. I remember an AP story a few years ago about the suicide of the publicly exposed embezzler who had presided over the big McKesson & Robbins drug company. The story, as I recall, referred to the "alleged swindler, Philip Musica."

Sometimes this dead-pan manner can be a pretty effective method for getting across a biased and slanted and treatment of news. For example, the lead of the story on the death of Roosevelt by Lyle C. Wilson, head of the Washington Bureau of UP, read: "Franklin D. Roosevelt died today and Vice-President Harry S. Truman met immediately at the White House with the late President's cabinet preliminary to taking the oath as chief executive."

This was a rather cavalier way of reporting the death of the great President who had been in the White House for 12 years. It might be attributed to bad taste in applying the usual wire-service style. Or it might be attributed to the fact that several of Wilson's stories had been sharply criticized by the late President.

Another Formula

In any event, the dead-pan formula has been discarded by both major wire services in handling the San Francisco Conference. There has been nothing cautious or impartial about their stories. Indeed, it has seemed at times that the Chicago Tribune or the Hearst papers could dispense with their own stories and get by with using the wire services. As a matter of fact, the Hearst Journal-American in New York has been using far more AP than Hearst features or the Hearst INS wire service.

Anti-Soviet bias has been transparent in almost every AP and UP story. Every difference of opinion has been exaggerated and blown up. Wild rumors have been sent out on the slightest provocation. It is sort of in keeping with the general news treatment of the United Nations Conference that the phony AP sur-

render story should have come from San Francisco.

A UP story on May 1 referred to "the establishment of a so-called Austrian government in Vienna under Soviet auspices." The remarkable "so-called" in the story is apparently designed to suggest that Dr. Karl Renner, the aged Social Democrat who heads the government, is not an Austrian at all but really a Russian in disguise.

The same story said it "was learned that the Russians have shown no more eagerness to carry out the Yalta formula here than they previously did in Moscow." It seems a little unusual for a big American wire service to carry on a polemic through the medium of a news story—when Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov has repeatedly stated that the Soviet Union is in fact anxious to carry out the Yalta formula.

Prize Fight Coverage

Both big wire services have handled the conference as if it were a prize fight between the United States and the Soviet Union, have injected this note even during moments of relative lull. Apropos of practically nothing happening at that particular time, the UP wrote on April 28 that "The United Nations headed tonight into two more showdowns between conflicting American and Russian viewpoints."

The AP, supposedly the more conservative of the two agencies, has gone in for more drama and color in emphasizing differences of opinion. A typical AP lead on May 1 read: "The sting of a whiplash fight over Argentina and Poland drove the United Nations toward a new controversy today over who should control the critical commissions and committees of the conference."

The AP has also indulged on several occasions in quotations from anonymous members of the

American delegation. For example, on April 25, the AP said: "Apparently backed to the hilt by President Truman, some of the eight U. S. delegates let it be known in public and off-the-record conversations that they believe this country has gone far enough in attempting to satisfy the Soviets."

More

Anonymity

Two days later some more anonymous delegates provided a basis for this AP lead: "Puzzlement, and anger spread through the American delegation today over the Russian rejection of Secretary of State Stettinius as chairman of the United Nations Conference." It might be added that the latter half of this sentence was hardly a fair or accurate picture of the Soviet position on the issue of presiding officers at the conference.

Now it is, of course, possible that some American delegates have resorted to the dodge of feeding out anti-Soviet stories and statements on the condition that their names not be used. But the wire services, not to speak of the rest of the press, have avidly pounced on this anonymous dope.

And the wire services have in fact been part of the general offensive in this country against the Soviet Union and against Big Three unity. They have been crusading, rather than reporting the news.

They have hardly made a signal contribution to the success of the conference or to the reputation of the AP and UP as trustworthy, impartial news services. With American editors and publishers campaigning throughout the world for freedom of the press, the wire service treatment of the San Francisco Conference again suggests that for too much of this American press this seems to mean freedom from responsibility.

Worth Repeating

FRANCE has suffered tremendously from Nazi terror rule, says Monica Stirling in the current (May) Atlantic Monthly, telling us: We must try to remember that 720,000 French peoples are prisoners of war in Germany; 220,000 are prisoners of war who are being forced to work for Germany; 708,000 are deported civilian slave laborers; 400,000 have been deported as political prisoners; 115,000—mostly Jews—have been deported because of their race; and 300,000 people from Alsace and Lorraine have been deported and drafted into the Wehrmacht.

Today's Guest Column

ONE argument frequently advanced by the European imperial powers against international supervision of colonies, and which is fairly certain to be raised when this matter comes up at San Francisco, is that the colonial peoples themselves do not want such supervision. As this is a type of argument which on its face appears quite reasonable and high-minded—surely we don't want to impose something upon the colonial peoples against their will—it is well that we look into it a bit and see what it really represents.

In the first place, there is no evidence available that the majority of any colonial people either oppose or support the plan of international supervision, for the simple reason that they have never been polled on the question, any more than they have been polled with respect to what they think about their present administration.

Second, the statements of some colonial leaders on this point, upon which the government spokesmen base their argument, have to be interpreted in their full meaning in order that we may know just what it is they are opposed to. This opposition to international supervision is declared by the government spokesmen to mean a preference for remaining under the sole rule of the govern-



by Alphaeus Hunton

ing power. In practically all cases, however, it will be found that where opposition to international supervision has been expressed in the colonies or by colonial spokesmen outside the colonies, the alternative proposed is not a continuation of the existing external control but the achievement of self-government.

Thirdly, it must be borne in mind that the mandates system created by the League of Nations, which is the only form of international supervision the colonials know about, except for the recently established Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, has not been of any help in promoting self-government. Some of the Class A mandates have won their independence despite the League's authority. The Class B mandates (all of which are the former German colonies in Africa, divided among Britain, France and Belgium) and Class C mandates are no nearer self-rule than they were in 1919.

COLONIAL subjects, therefore, cannot be expected to look with approval upon any form of international supervision which is merely a duplication of the mandates system.

What the minimum requirements of a satisfactory system of supervision? First of all, that the colonial peoples themselves should have a place and a voice in the top supervisory commission and at all levels of author-

What Do Colonies Say Of Supervision Plan?

ity beneath it. Second, that the supervisory body establish a definite time-table of advancement to political self-determination for every colonial people. And third, that it be vested with the proper authority to hear direct complaints, make direct investigations, and exercise other powers in order to give real effect to a program of colonial advancement.

The mandates system met none of these requirements. If the colonial peoples were asked whether, short of immediate self-government, they would welcome this new form of supervision, with the United States, the Soviet Union and other democratic powers participating, I am certain that their answer would be overwhelmingly in the affirmative.

IN HIS warmly applauded speech at the San Francisco Conference last Saturday, Gen. Romulo, representing the Philippines, struck an important note when he stated that "a billion faces" were turned hopefully toward the conference for help to become "not bystanders but collaborators" in the new international effort toward human welfare and advancement. This is the fundamental point which must be constantly kept in the foreground in relating colonial trusteeship plans to world security arrangements—the colonial peoples demand, and it is to our advantage to guarantee, that they be "not bystanders but collaborators" in winning the peace.

Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

What Is Clare Luce Doing in Europe?

Manhattan
Editor, Daily Worker:

In the World-Telegram of April 4 appears a nasty article by the glamor-girl of Congress, Clare Luce on the Polish Army. Her main emphasis is on the Polish women who are now in Italy, and she tells lurid tales of how most of them "spent time in Red jails."

What is Clare Boothe Luce doing traipsing around Europe sowing distrust about our great and gallant ally, the Soviet Union whose people have laid down 15 million lives for us? And the Gen. Anders whom she praises, and his followers are those whom Edmund Stevens tells us in his book, Russia Is No Riddle, were counting on a Hitlerite victory. That is why they deserted the Soviet Union, after it had helped train them.

WELLINGTON.

Hurrah for Pinky! Says He

Manistee, Mich.
Editor, Daily Worker:

B. Handelsman is entitled to his opinion, BUT—

The kids are following Pinky's adventures and getting a wholesome view of an anti-fascist at work and often reading more of the Daily Worker solely because of Pinky! They were NOT interested in the "funny" sea serpent or previous strips, however. The same is true of 95 percent of your adult readers.

So lay off Pinky! If he ever beat up any member of the French underground it was a mistake, but I am personally of the opinion that Mr. Handelsman was having a pipe dream on that one.

Maybe he knows of some comic strip character that is 100 percent logical but no one else does. Phooey on the guy and hurrah for Pinky!

J. W. HARVEY.

People's Leader And Patriot

Manhattan.
Editor, Daily Worker:

The great Roosevelt is dead. Our country and the whole world has suffered a momentous anguish. On the streets and in the subways, people looked at one another but could not say a word. In the corner of the people's eyes, a tear was visible, ready to fall down. What happened? The people's leader is dead. The great patriot fell in the fight for the people of our beloved country and for all the people of the world. RAYMOND PORTILO.

'A Fireside Chat' In Tribute to FDR

Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Editor, Daily Worker:

In the Des Moines Register of April 17, there appeared a "Fireside Chat" by the late President Roosevelt, which allegedly came in a dream to a man in Iowa. It expressed the late President's ideas about the oneness of the world and about the necessity of avoiding "superficial bickering." It ended—and that is the main point—by linking Roosevelt up with Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln. This was a real tribute to FDR's greatness, since it came from a paper that did not support him. J. S. LINDSEY.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Views On Labor News

JOHN L. LEWIS, in his article featured on Collier's cover, says "there is no real labor movement in the United States today" and there is "no single authoritative voice" for labor. This is the article, already dealt with in the preceding column, in which he suggests that the key to everything is the dissolution of the pro-Roosevelt coalition of which labor is the backbone.

Lewis modestly offers himself as the "single authoritative voice" of labor.

John L. is really disturbed at the way we lost "precious days, weeks and months" in the "bitter quarrels between management and labor." Now that Hitler is finished, Lewis suddenly dons a toga of red, white and blue and proclaims that he is really concerned with the loss to the war effort. Of course, he trusts that Collier readers forget that he, John L. Lewis, with the outspoken blessings of Berlin's Beobachter editorials, was responsible for the loss of the bulk of production man hours in 1943. The whole trouble, he says was due to "politics and politicians." We had no "labor policy." Now back in World War I, Woodrow Wilson gave us a policy, says Lewis.

And what was the Wilson policy that Lewis would have liked in this war? That, too, was a no-strike, no-lockout agreement under a War Labor Board. But it was most distinguished for the freeze it put on the "status



by George Morris

quo" of labor strength and labor relations. With the labor movement weak as it was, the policy Lewis longs for kept it from growing appreciably. The AFL's membership was 2,371,000 in 1917 and under 3,000,000 at the end of 1918. In this war labor's membership grew from 8,000,000 to over 14,000,000.

COLLIER'S questionnaire also asked Lewis to suggest remedies for racketeering, racial discrimination, and abuse from dictatorial labor officials. "I admit these evils," writes the pompous Lewis, "and as a program of correction I submit the constitutional provisions that have governed the United Mine Workers for more than half a century." He described the UMWA as a model labor democracy of America. But Lewis omits mention of such little details as the practice of ruling opposition candidates off the ballot and the dictatorial appointment of officials for districts with over 70 percent of the UMWA's membership.

Along with the buildup Lewis is receiving in the most circulated magazines, including the business organs, some groups in labor ranks, principally the Social Democrats, through their New Leader and the Catholic trade unionists in their Detroit Wage Earner, are pushing him forward as the man who performed miracles for his members because he called them out on strike. The new contract is cited as evidence.

More on John L's Phony Miracles

FOR the record, it should be stated once more that the base wage for the coal miners is a dollar an hour, the same as it was in 1941, before Pearl Harbor. The new contract, with all its gains, coming on top of the gains in 1943, gives the miner \$63.50 for a 50-hour week underground, minus deductions for supplies. The most important real gain, pay for underground travel time, followed the court precedent won by the CIO's Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. The second and third shift differentials, too, only sum up, in part, to what other unions have had two and three years ago.

The \$63.50 is based on time and one-half for 19 hours—all over the regular work-week of 35. When the regular work-week returns to the mines, earnings will be \$35.00—just as they were in 1941. Few miners work full time even in the best of times. Their repeated, but ignored, demand every time contract time came along, was for a 200-day guarantee.

By contrast, most other basic war industries without strikes, provide for unskilled and semi-skilled workers as much as the miners earn in a 54-hour week. And they don't suffer reductions for supplies and don't have to buy in company stores.

After a quarter century of Lewis rule, miners are still dreaming of getting away from the mining towns. They made a grand rush out when war work presented the opportunity. The rush would have continued if they had not been frozen to the mines by manpower controls.

Frisco Weekly Bares Hearst Anti-Soviet Game

(Excerpts from an article in The Argonaut of April 13, a conservative weekly published in San Francisco.)

There was a morning back in 1898 when the cabinet of President McKinley deliberated whether the government should not indict the editors of the New York Evening Post and the Springfield Republican for treason. Both newspapers were vigorously denouncing the war which America was waging against Spain, a war which a prominent newspaper proprietor used to brag that he had brought about, and it was not quite an idle boast.

That newspaper proprietor was William Randolph Hearst. He was a man to be reckoned with in those days. Selfish to the core and utterly ruthless, he posed as the champion of the common people, and an enemy of the rich whose mind and heart and soul were always on fire in behalf of the oppressed and of justice.

But, though his brain has lost its cunning, he has not become, in his age, a pillar of righteousness. He is as destructive and vindictive as ever, thinking only of his selfish interests, or what he conceives to be such. This former crusader against the trusts and the rich generally is now mainly concerned over the danger to his moneybags which he has discovered in Russian communism; and day by day his press organs shriek, through his corps of intellectual prostitutes, against Russia.

Had not Russia come into the war at the

time she was forced into it by the dastardly attack on her by Hitler's mighty war machine, it is virtually certain that Nazism would never have been conquered, the best that one might have hoped for being a draw, while a crushing defeat was quite within the limits of possibility.

It was Russia that turned the scales. Mr. Hearst's hirelings—Karl H. von Wiegand, Samuel Crothers and Benjamin de Casseres—tell us that she came into the war for selfish reasons, and that she is now fighting for selfish reasons, because her hand was forced.

It is true enough that Russia was forced into a war which she was not prepared at the beginning to fight; but there is plenty of evidence that she saw the danger of Hitler long before any other people's government did, and that she strove to form an alliance with Britain and France for the protection of the countries that Hitler had taken by force majeure.

Had that alliance been formed this most terrible war of the ages could and would have been prevented. But such an alliance was spurned by the government of Neville Chamberlain and the Cliveden Set in Britain; it was regarded by them with suspicion, and it was regarded by the government of France with suspicion.

BACKED HITLER ASSAULT ON USSR

The Chamberlains, the Petains, the Lavals were not looking for any help from Russia against Hitler; what they looked for was a drastic assault by Hitler on Russia which

would break the back of Russian Bolshevism and Stalin's government.

If Stalin has sinister plans for the future, the time to speak of them will be when he has shown his hand. He has revealed none of a startling nature to date. His representatives are coming to this city to discuss with the representatives of the other nations at war with Germany what is to be done after the war is over; and it is the duty of every patriotic American to treat the Russian representatives with every mark of confidence until they have betrayed the trust we repose in them.

But this is not the policy of the Hearst press. Every day the writers of this press fill the Hearst organs with shrieks against Russia, attributing to her the most sinister motives and designs. No evidence that would convince an intelligent jury is presented by these writers; but they evidently hope by dint of much shrieking to make the American people suspicious.

Mr. De Casseres, the mouthpiece of Hearst, appears himself to be one of the unpleasantest persons alive. One could easily imagine that he is not only the mouthpiece of Hearst, but, by his diatribe against his own race, the mouthpiece of Hitler as well. And indeed he has recently written that, while America has everything to fear from Russia, he has apparently never believed we were in much danger from the fascist countries. One begins to wonder whether the "collateral descendant of Spinoza" is not, secretly, himself a fascist.

Burma Patriots Plan to Set Up Gov't When Japanese Are Routed

By SHARAF ATHAR ALI
By Cable to Allied Labor News

BOMBAY, May 2.—When the whole of Burma is cleared of Japanese, the Patriotic Front, made up of nationalist groups in Arakan which have aided the Allies, plans to elect a constituent assembly and form its own national government. Arakanese patriots are confident that their record of anti-Japanese activity will make it impossible for the prewar conditions to return. So much is evident from exclusive reports reaching this correspondent from Burma.

With the beginning of guerilla activity, Japanese retaliation began.

"Enemy agents" and "communist" suspects were made to dig their own graves and while they stooped their heads were hacked off and their bodies pushed into the holes. The Japanese invented a number of novel methods of torturing the patriots to which they gave romantic names like "submarine ride," which consists of dipping a man in and out of a well with a rope tied to his neck until he goes out of his mind. Another was the "airplane ride," that is, swinging the victim by a rope tied to the top of a pole.

A 23-year-old village organizer in the Akyab district was tortured inhumanly for three months. Seven of his companions could not stand the torture and died. But not one of them divulged any information.

These reprisals instead of cowering the guerillas only swelled their ranks. Agricultural laborers, village blacksmiths, peasant cultivators and young high school students led by Rangoon University graduates all joined the guerillas.

On the eve of the Japanese retreat, 400 guerillas were armed by the Allies. One thousand more were armed with hoarded Japanese arms. At least 4,000 to 5,000 men went into action as soon as they received arms. Their operations covered 400 villages. Incomplete estimates show that several thousand Japanese were killed by guerillas.

The biggest sabotage job was done in Mayo Haung, which was the center of the Japanese defense system in Arakan. Twenty guerillas blew up a supply dump. On the eve of the Japanese retreat, 10 armed Japanese boats were sunk and six more captured by the guerillas. When the final offensive began to liberate Arakan, guerillas seized many small towns and welcomed Allied forces. They notified the Allies when the Japanese forces left Akyab.

With the liberation of most of Arakan, the guerillas are tackling urgent economic and social prob-

lems. Local village committees of the Patriotic Front are organizing anti-hoarding drives. They are getting village women to share cloth stocks and sew garments. Peasant unions are being organized to pool all implements, seed and cattle and to extend cultivation of food and cash crops. Youth leagues are planning to rebuild the schools which remained closed for two years due to Allied bombing and Japanese indifference.

The Patriotic Front now demands armed home guard units to clear nests of Japanese agents and to supply recruits for the National Army to continue the war on Japan until final victory.

Hannegan to Be Postmaster General

WASHINGTON, May 2 (UP).—President Truman announced today that he will nominate national Democratic chairman Robert E. Hannegan as Postmaster General.

Carnegie Rally Tonight Will Hail Berlin Fall

New York Slavs will celebrate the Red Army's capture of Berlin at a concert-rally tonight (Thursday), 7:30 p.m., at Carnegie Hall, sponsored by the American Slav Congress.

Rep. John M. Coffee (D-Wash.), featured speaker, will deal with United States foreign policy and Argentina. Other speakers include George Pirinsky, American Slav Congress secretary, and Zlatko Balokovich, chairman of the United Committee of South Slavic Americans.

In a draft speech prepared for the rally, Rep. Coffee said:

"This is not the time for world-powers hastily to embark upon programs which might jeopardize good relations with the Soviet Union. It would appear that Russia's contentions, relative to the Argentine, are sound."

FOREIGN BRIEFS

Chinese Communist Convention

First congress of the CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY in 17 years met in Yenan with 752 delegates representing 1,200,000 members who are in the leadership of 95,500,000 people in 19 liberated areas of Manchuria, North, Central and South China. Meeting to "rally the people throughout China on the eve of the counter-offensive," Yenan radio said the Communists want to "thoroughly defeat and annihilate the Japanese aggressors and set up an independent, free, democratic, unified, strong and prosperous new China." . . . The British-controlled government of INDIA threw all responsibility for continued detention of Indian National Congress leaders on the provinces, so the first act of Dr. Khan Saheb's newly-established Northwest Frontier Province Congress administration was to release Congress leaders, including Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, beloved leader of the Pathans—Afghan hillmen.

Vicente GEIGEL-POLANCO, Puerto Rican Senate floor leader, and Gilberto Concepcion de Garcia, president of the Puerto Rican Independence Congress, told 1,000 New Yorkers independence will be achieved only through continuous effort of Puerto Ricans with help of democratic Americans. They seek immediate approval of Sen. Millard

E. Tydings' Puerto Rican Independence bill plus amendments removing a 20-year probationary period before full independence is recognized, and providing economic protection during the republic's first years.

The AUSTRIAN Provisional Government under Premier Karl Renner took office in Vienna. Cheering thousands lined the streets as government members went from the city hall to parliament. A Moscow radio commentator said the Austrian people would have Red Army support in mobilizing to clear the country of "German Fascist criminal scum that is still dominating large areas of Austria," and in other tasks "serving the formation of and securing a free and independent state." . . . Greek Premier Admiral Voulgaris met with Communist leaders George SIANTOS and Demetrius Partalides who said Communists could not support the government unless army and security forces are purged, and elections and plebiscite are held under Allied supervision.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 35c per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum). DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday—Wednesday at 4 P.M.

Tonight—Manhattan

MRS. ALINE B. AUERBACH, staff member Child Study Ass'n, will speak tonight on Routines and Discipline. Second lecture in Course on Problems of Early Childhood. Sponsorship Four Freedom's Club. CFA. Admission, \$1. Paramount Mansions, 601 W. 183rd St. 8:30 p.m.

Tomorrow Manhattan


SAN FRANCISCO SCOREBOARD—Harold Collins will survey the results of the first week of the United Nations Conference on International Organization. Jefferson School, 575 - 6th Ave. cor. 18th St. 50c.

RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF Forum. Rowena Meyer, Thelma Murenberg—"Life in the Soviet Union." Role of women and children, culture and education. Professor Sandow of N. Y. U. chairman. Question period. Free World House, 144 Bleeker St. Adm. 50c. 8:30 p.m.

ANNUAL SPRING DANCE at Savoy Ballroom, 140th St. and Lenox Avenue. Friday, May 4th, 8 p.m. John Fleming, stars of Carmen Jones, pageant, Lucky Millinder. \$1.20. AYD Clubs in Harlem.

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CAMP UNITY

Unitarians Work for World Security

By LOUIS F. BUDENZ

To the honorable record of the Unitarian Church in America's past history, a fine new chapter is being added. It has to do with the church's strong stand for international security based on cooperation of the Big Three. Expression of this patriotic position has been given in particularly effective form in the current (April) issue of the *Christian Register*, organ of the American Unitarian Association.

Crimea Conference News is the title of the contents for this issue. From cover to cover it constitutes a splendid help by the church to international understanding. It ranks with the work of the Unitarians at the very beginning of our Republic which won them the

warm appreciation of Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson. It is on a par with the vigorous activities of the Unitarians against the Slave Power and especially against the Copperheads during the Civil War. The *Christian Register* recalls this latter achievement for America, and rightly compares the Copperheads of 1860 to the Hearsts and Wheelers of today.

In an enlightening series of articles by distinguished citizens, the Unitarian magazine brings out the mammoth accomplishments at Yalta and the urgency for success at San Francisco. Those who explain the different measures being taken for international security range from Henry S. Villard of the State Department to Fredric Marsh, the actor.

The vital necessity for continued coalition of the Big Three is stressed by Dr. Homer P. Rainey, the distinguished Southern liberal recently dismissed by the Bourbon-rulled Board of Regent from the presidency of the University of Texas. Of the Soviet Union specifically Rainey utters a thought which runs through the whole magazine:

"In view of the fact that Russia is now a first-ranking world power—that she is in a position of world leadership and that she is making these solemn obligations and commitments—it would seem that not only do we have no other alternative but to accept them in good faith and cooperate with her, but that it is the part of wisdom to do so. It is also the

only hope we have of effecting world peace."

On the economic foundations of the peace laid at Bretton Woods, a fine explanation and defense is made by Angus Cameron, Editor-in-Chief of Little, Brown & Co. His contribution concludes with these words:

"The American people must see to it that their victory over the political isolationists is duplicated over the economic isolationists. Our peace and livelihood for generations depend upon it."

Nor is this religious magazine content to advance Dumbarton Oaks, Bretton Woods and unity at San Francisco in general terms or mere good wishes. In a sermon by Rev. Irving Murray, minister of the First Unitarian Church, Pittsburgh, pub-

lished in this issue, a detailed program of meetings, lectures and community activities by the church for these objectives is outlined.

"Let us seek new methods in driving home to the Senators that we mean business, that we are thoroughly informed and want peace!" exclaimed the minister. Warning of the Copperheads and reservationists, Dr. Murray asks: "Will your church be ready for the summer offensive?"

This is a challenging query to each church and each community. The response can be hastened greatly if publications like the *Christian Register* get out widely among the people.

OCD Ends June 30

WASHINGTON, May 2 (UP).—President Truman today ordered the end of the Office of Civilian Defense by June 30.

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LOW DOWN

The Fall of Berlin;
There Hangs a Tale

By Nat Low

Now, take that Sam Sillen, for instance. A college man and all that. A world of culture and knowledge. But such manners. For three years now I've been the official big-news-learner of the Daily Worker office. For three years I've been strolling into our UP wire room just in time to read a flash bulletin about some great new Allied offensive or some great city liberated.

I closed the trap at Stalingrad, got the news of the capture of Kharkov, was right there when the siege of Leningrad was lifted, took the liberation of Paris right off the machine, red hot, and generally have been establishing an incredible record for picking the big news of this war right off the wires.

But what was the biggest news of all? Obviously, the fall of Berlin. For three years now I had been preparing for this day. I know just exactly how I was going to walk into the wire room, glance casually—very casually—at the machine and then, with a deft and experienced twist of the wrist, was going to snip off the bulletin.

I had the scene complete in my mind. I was going to stroll into the city room very very nonchalantly. I would raise my voice ever so slightly, say with dignified mein, "Gentlemen, I have some news of passing importance for you."

After their undivided attention had thus been assuaged I would say very calmly, "Marshal Stalin has just announced the capture of Berlin."

A delicious moment, eh? For the past few weeks I had rehearsed and re-rehearsed the thing. Everything was in readiness and to make sure I would be there in time I set up a cot near the ticker and had made it my second home.

Every five minutes I was at the wire, scanning the large yellow sheets for the momentous news. At four o'clock yesterday, after a day-long vigil, I left the room for about twenty seconds. (There was the little matter of a sports page to get out.)

I was returning to resume my watch when I noticed a commotion in the city room. Somebody was yelling something and Maxine Levi, Lola Paine and Ben Lewis of our city desk were singing the United Nations march.

And then Maxine announced, "Berlin has been captured."

Thus did my three year vigil come to an end and that's why I am not on speaking terms with Sam Sillen as of this moment. It was Sillen, you see, with complete disregard for the amenities of polite society, who plucked the news off the ticker.

This disregard of seniority rights.

This spoiler of well laid plans.

Three years is a long time to wait but, I must admit, it wasn't in vain.

And if I didn't pluck off the news of Berlin there is still Tokyo—and maybe not too far off, either.

The Story of Two Janiros

A mere matter of seven years ago an ambitious youngster named Frankie Janiro came out of Youngstown, O., with dreams of making his fistic fortune in New York.

Frankie didn't know anything about the fight game. He just wanted to box, win a championship and make a lot of money. Just like that. So he hunted up Frankie Jacobs, known to his managerial cohorts as "Frankie J."

Janiro worked hard in the gym for six months and finally he became impatient and asked for his first fight.

"Look, son," he was told by Frankie J. "I'll get you a fight if you really want it. But you'll never be a good fighter. You'll always be a second rat. You'll never get into the big money. My advice is to go back to Youngstown and get a job. Someday, you'll thank me."

Frankie Janiro's dreams tumbled to the dirty, blood-spattered floor of the gym. He cried. Then he went back to Youngstown.

"Frankie J." forgot about the kid with the great determination but no equipment. Forgot about him until late in 1943 when he received a wire from Janiro that the Youngstown youngster's kid brother needed a manager and would "Frankie J." take the job.

Jacobs was dubious at first, remembering the first Janiro, but the kid brother Tony had won the Chicago Golden Gloves' light-weight title so he took a chance.

That chance may make the big brother's dreams come true.

For "Frankie J." saw at a glance that this kid, Tony Janiro, had the class of a champion. The same confidence and ability to

handle himself that old-timers remembered about such battlers as Tony Canzoneri when he first hit the big time.

Jacobs signed Tony for his first pro fight at Elizabeth, N. J., on Dec. 8, 1943, and when the kid won breezing he knew that Tony had definite fistic potentialities. And as Tony beat his way up through the little clubs and, finally, into Madison Square Garden, "Frankie J." knew that the little brother had everything the older brother had wanted.

The kid with the curly brown hair was well-behaved, liked to train and, more important, loved to fight. He knocked over the warm ups and then continued winning as he stepped up in class. His first Garden start was against Tommy Mills and he won. Then came Monty Pignatore and again he won over an upper strata campaigner. Humberto Zavala, the classy Mexican, was his latest victim on a four-round technical knockout.

Tony still needs plenty of polish. But all the veterans along Jacobs Beach tab him as one of the top-drawer performers in the welter-weight class before too long. He has that rare combination of being an artistic boxer and a devastating puncher. His 17 knockout victories attest to the power in his mittened hands.

So as the Youngstown youngster comes out for his 38th fight at St. Nicholas arena tomorrow night against Sam Parrotto of Pittsburgh, he'll be watched closely. He has won 36 of his 37 professional bouts, reversing the decision on his one conqueror, and the fight mob knows that here is a lad who can go all the way.—(Oscar Fraley—U.P.)

Yanks Win, 6-4; Yankees Angling for Heath of Indians

Dodgers Lose

The Yanks beat the Philly Athletics yesterday at the Stadium, 6 to 4, behind the six-hit pitching of rookie Al Gettel. The Yanks got off to a three run lead in the opening inning on four successive singles by George Stinewiss, Herschel Martin, Russ Derry and Johnny Lindell.

They added another in the second when Grimes walked, stole second, went to third on an infield out and came across on Martin's second single—to right. The Yanks made it 6 to 1 in the fifth and in the eighth the A's tallied three unearned runs on two Yankee errors.

The Dodgers at Ebbets Field lost to the Braves, 3 to 1. Nate Andrews held the Dodgers to seven hits while winning although young Vic Lombardi of the Dodgers gave up only six safeties. The Braves scored two in the first and the Dodgers scored their only run in the same frame.

SCORES

NATIONAL LEAGUE

First Game

St. Louis100 003 000—4 13 1
Pittsburgh100 000 001—2 7 0
Brecheen and O'Dea; Sewell, Gerheuser (9) and Lopez.
Boston200 000 010—3 6 2
Brooklyn100 000 000—1 7 1
Andrews and Klutz; Lombardi, King (9) and Owen.
Cincinnati at Chicago postponed, rain.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Washington ...000 000 000—0 4 2
Boston000 000 04x—4 7 0
Haeffner and Guerra; Wilson and Walters.
Chicago001 000 000—1 4 0
Detroit200 000 00x—2 5 4
Grove and Tresh; Benton and Swift.
Philadelphia ...001 000 000—4 6 1
New York ...310 200 00x—6 9 3
Christopher, Gassaway (5), Scheib (8) and Hayes; Gettel and Garbar.

11 A.M. TO NOON

11:00-WEAF—Happy Felton Show
WOR—News; Talks; Music
WJZ—Breakfast With Breneman
WABC—Amanda—Sketch
WMCA—News; Music Box
WQXR—News; Alma Dettinger
11:15-WABC—Second Husband
11:30-WEAF—Soldier Who Came Back
WOR—Success Magazine
WJZ—News; Music
WABC—Bright Horizon
WMCA—News; Talk—Linda Gray
WQXR—Concert Music
11:45-WEAF—David Harum
WABC—Aunt Jenny's Stories

NOON TO 2 P.M.

12:00-WEAF—Don Goddard, News
WOR—News; Music
WJZ—Glamour Manor
WABC—News; Kate Smith's Chat
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Luncheon Music
12:15-WJZ—Talk—Maggi McNeill
WABC—Big Sister
12:30-WEAF—News From the Pacific
WOR—News; The Answer Man
WJZ—News; Woman's Exchange
WABC—Helen Trent
12:45-WEAF—Studio Music
WABC—Our Gal Sunday
WOR—Jack Bundy's Album
WJZ—H. R. Baukhage
WABC—Life Can Be Beautiful
WQXR—News; Recorded Music
1:15-WJZ—Tello—Quiz
WJZ—Rosa Rio, Organ
WABC—Ma Perkins
1:30-WOR—Phil Brito, Songs
WJZ—Galen Drake
WABC—Bernardine Flynn
WMCA—News; Piano Music
1:45-WEAF—Morgan Beatty, News
WOR—John J. Anthony
WABC—Young Dr. Malone

2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

2:00-WEAF—The Guiding Light
WOR—Cedric Foster, News
WJZ—John B. Kennedy
WABC—Two on a Clue
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Concert Music
2:15-WEAF—Today's Children
WOR—Talk, Jane Cowl
WJZ—Ethel and Albert
WABC—Rosemary—Sketch
2:30-WEAF—Women in White
WOR—Queen For Today
WJZ—Variety Musicale
WABC—Perry Mason
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—Concert Orchestra
2:45-WEAF—Hymns of All Churches
WJZ—Correspondents Abroad
WABC—Tena and Tim
3:00-WEAF—A Woman of America
WOR—Martha Deane Program
WJZ—Appointment With Life
WABC—Time to Remember
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Request Music
3:15-WEAF—Ma Perkins
WABC—Off the Record
3:30-WEAF—Pepper Young
WOR—Rambling With Gambling
WJZ—Ladies, Be Seated
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WNYC—Treasury Star Parade
3:45-WEAF—Right to Happiness
WABC—Landt Trio Songs

The Yankees, striving to re-inject a bit of old Murderers' Row into their bats, looked westward today toward Cleveland and a possible trade that might bring the recalcitrant but robust Jeff Heath to Yankee Stadium.

The Seattle strong man, long expected to be one of baseball's greatest hitters, is sitting this one out. He came to terms but then decided he didn't want to play with Cleveland any more—even in these juicy days of nothing ball hurling.

A Yankee official admitted that the club "might" be interested in Heath, despite a bad reputation as a clubhouse lawyer and one of Cleveland's original "cry babies." The Yanks figure that their gentlemanly clubhouse attitude and the strong hand of Marse Joe McCarthy would keep Mrs. Heath's bad boy in line.

Jeff long has been in the Indian puppy wigwag. He always has been a bit on the temperamental side, been accused of loafing and once was riled when a group of teammates called on the management and asked that he be traded or sold. It was a situation not conducive to the harmony and teamwork necessary in winning a pennant.

But Heath still is a good ball player and the Yankees know it. He came up to Cleveland in 1937, was the league's second hitter in 1938 with a .343 mark and among the top ranking sluggers in 1941 with a .340 average. The next two years he was just fair for a man of his potentialities and last season played in only 60 games because of a knee injury but still managed to club at a .331 clip.

Should the Yankees obtain Heath, they would have their most potent outfield since Joe DiMaggio and Charley Keller departed to the armed forces. Johnny Lindell in center, the

young and promising Russ Derry in right and Heath in left would be a power-packed garden trio, full of the batting punch that the Yankees like. For all would be dangerous long-ball hitters, any one of them capable of breaking up a ball game.

Lindell is established, having hit .245 and .300 the past two years as a Yank regular. He's a power man such as the Stadium needs and both years led the league in triples and also hit a commendable 18 homers last season.

Derry, the Missouri farm boy with the plow-powered shoulders, has made an auspicious debut. He appeared in 38 games last year after reporting late. But so far this year despite an average of only .262 he has been a terror to opposing pitchers. He's another long ball man like Lindell and twice has hit homers with the bases full. That puts him halfway toward the major league record of four homers with the bases filled in one season. It's a mark shared by such clouters as Babe Ruth, Lou Gehrig, Frank Schulte and Rudy York. Derry has added two other homers and a triple among his 11 hits in the first 10 games, whether batted in 13 important runs.

Add Heath to that pair and you'd have a pretty fair outfield in any day, let alone these times of athletic hunger and hardship. And the Yanks have plenty of trading material on hand. McCarthy is carrying six outfielders and 11 pitchers and the swap might involve gardener Bud Metheny and either of two pitchers, Floyd Bevens or Allen Gettel. It would be a good deal both ways.

RADIO

WMCA—578 Kc.
WEAF—680 Kc.
WOR—710 Kc.
WJZ—770 Kc.
WNYC—830 Kc.
WABC—880 Kc.
WINS—1000 Kc.
WEVD—1230 Kc.
WNEW—1100 Kc.
WLIR—1190 Kc.
WHN—1050 Kc.
WQV—1290 Kc.
WNY—1480 Kc.
WQXR—1560 Kc.

4:00-WEAF—Backstage Wife
WOR—News; Jay Johnson, Songs
WJZ—News—Westbrook Van Voorhis
WABC—House Party
WMCA—News; Western Songs
WQXR—News—Symphonic Matinee
4:15-WEAF—Stella Dallas
WJZ—Chester Bowles—Talk
4:25-WABC—News Reports
4:30-WEAF—Lorenzo Jones
WOR—Food and Home Forum
WJZ—Report From Paris
WABC—Feature Story
WMCA—News; Piano Lesson
4:45-WEAF—Young Widder Brown
WJZ—Hop Harrigan
WABC—Danny O'Neill, Songs
5:00-WEAF—When a Girl Marries
WOR—Uncle Don
WJZ—Terry and the Pirates
WABC—Weapons for Victory
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Bandstand Music
5:15-WEAF—Fortia Faces Life
WOR—Supernatural
WJZ—Dick Tracy
WQXR—Fun With Music
5:30-WEAF—Just Plain Bill
WOR—House of Mystery
WJZ—Jack Armstrong
WABC—Olimarion Tavern—Sketch
WMCA—News; Music
WQXR—Wings of Song
5:45-WEAF—Front-Page Farrell
WOR—Adventures of Tom Mix
WJZ—Captain Midnight
WABC—Wilderness Road
WQXR—Man About Town

6 P.M. TO 9 P.M.

6:00-WEAF—News Reports
WOR—Hollywood Revue
WJZ—What Are the Facts?
WABC—Pan-American Music
6:25-WQXR—News; Dinner Music
6:30-WOR—News—Fred Vandevanter
WJZ—News; Whose War?—Talk
WMCA—Recorded Music
6:40-WEAF—Sports, Bill Stern
6:45-WEAF—Lowell Thomas
WOR—Sports—Stan Lomax
WJZ—Peggy Mann, Songs
WABC—The World Today, News
6:55-WABC—Bob Trout, News
7:00-WEAF—Supper Club, Variety
WOR—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
WJZ—Headline Edition
WABC—Jack Kirkwood Show
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—Lisa Sergio

7:15-WEAF—News of the World
WOR—Victory Is Our Business
WJZ—Raymond Gram Swing
WABC—Variety Musicale
WMCA—Five-Star Final
WQXR—Encore Music
7:30-WEAF—Bob Burns Comedy
WOR—Arthur Hale
WJZ—Major North—Sketch
WABC—Mr. Keen
WMCA—J. Ramond Walsh
WQXR—Spotlight Music
7:45-WOR—The Answer Man
WHN—Johannes Steel
WMCA—Sid Gary, Songs
8:00-WEAF—Frank Morgan Show
WJZ—Earl Godwin—News
WABC—Suspense—Play
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Symphony Hall
8:15-WOR—To Be Announced
WJZ—Lum and Abner
8:30-WEAF—Dinah Shore Show
WOR—Agatha Christie's Poirot
WJZ—Town Meeting
WABC—Death Valley Sheriff
8:55-WABC—Bill Henry, News

9 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT

9:00-WEAF—Music Hall
WOR—Gabriel Heatter
WABC—Shower of Stars
WMCA—News; Labor Arbitration
WQXR—World-Wide News
9:15-WOR—San Francisco Conference
WQXR—Salon de Musique
9:30-WEAF—Joan Davis, Jack Haley
WOR—Treasury Hour of Song
WJZ—Spotlight Band
WABC—Corliss Archer—Sketch
WQXR—Cavalcade of Music
10:00-WEAF—Abbott and Costello, Comedy
WOR—Arch Oboler's Plays
WJZ—The First Time
WMCA—News; Psychology Class
WQXR—News; Record Album
10:30-WEAF—Rudy Vallee Show
WOR—The Symphonette
WJZ—March of Time
WABC—Variety Musicale
WMCA—Frank Kingdom
WQXR—Talk—Albern D. Black
10:45-WMCA—Mary Harkins, Songs
WQXR—The Music Box
11:00-WEAF—News; Music
WJZ, WABC—News; Music
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Just Music
11:05-WJZ—W. S. Gailmor
11:30-WEAF—Music of the New World
12:00-WEAF, WJZ—News; Music
WQXR—News Reports

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Comment by Samuel Sillen

Press Prophets Without Honor

When the N. Y. Times predicts showers tomorrow, it's a safe bet your umbrella will come in handy. Never defy the Times' weather bureau. Fallible, yes, but it plods along faithfully in a universe of cranky moods. On the other hand, the Times' military expert,

Hanson Baldwin, proved to be a most useful war barometer when read in reverse. "I have been faithful to thee, Cynara, after my own fashion," Baldwin had an uncanny reliability. When he predicted that the swastika would be flying over Omsk next week, you could relax with the pleasant assurance that the Red Army emblem



would soon be flying triumphantly over the Reichstag.

Now that the Nazis have swept the Soviets into the Pacific, Mr. Baldwin's prominent role is being usurped by the Times' political weathervanes in Europe. When Paris correspondent Harold Callender predicts, on election eve, that storm clouds will gather over the French capital, you may go to sleep with serene confidence that tomorrow will be fair and warmer.

BAROMETER

Thus, on Sunday, April 29, the Times carried a story by Harold Callender to the effect that "all

signs indicate a setback for the ardent left wing of resistance..." Callender saw a "shift from the left."

According to Callender, on election eve, it was a mistake to impose the vote on a lot of women who were too ignorant to make an intelligent choice. "The great majority of French women," wrote Callender, "did not want to vote and have little understanding of the issues, which are complicated even for men who make a full-time job of considering them."

Harold Callender is presumably one of the men who make "a full-time job" of understanding what the French people are thinking and what the issues in France really are. Let's see how much better he did than those terrified women who were being brutally herded into a polling booth for the first time in their lives.

ELECTION RESULTS

On Monday morning, the day after Callender's prediction, the Times carried an Associated Press story from Paris (and an unsigned wireless to the paper) announcing that "Communists Take Lead in

Paris as France Holds First Elections." And in "other principal cities the Communists' lead seemed to be safe, while Socialists and Radicals ran well ahead of center parties and rightists."

And the women? It appears that they could hardly have been bludgeoned into the booths, for the women voters actually outnumbered the men. The Times account says: "Not only did women outnumber men on the register by more than 2,000,000, but they outnumbered them at polling stations."

And this paragraph in the Times story scarcely upholds Callender's snide implication that the women were dupes of the coercive Reds:

"Many nuns voted, in conformity with indications from the episcopate that voting was not only a right but a duty. One party from Catholic almshouses, with aged men and women, was shepherded by Sisters of Mercy right up to the ballot box."

RECORD VOTE

This was a record vote—contrary to Callender's prediction that returned prisoners "have the right to vote but many will not bother, having other things to think of." According to an early AP story, "probably 80 percent of the estimated 24,000,000 eligible electors had cast ballots."

On Tuesday morning, the Times carried a Paris dispatch, not by Callender, understandably, but by another staff correspondent announcing: "In the capital there has been a clear trend toward the left, to which the Communists pointed today as a triumph for their party."

Comes the dawn and with it the explanations, all of which show a stubborn refusal to accept the democratic verdict. The Communists won because they "enlisted the support of all malcontents, notably women..." The Communists won because they want to see that Pe-

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tain pays the penalty for betraying France. The Communists "played a skilful hand." Etcetera.

Thus, the correspondents repudiate the women and the anti-Pétainists—in short, the people of France.

MALICE

No wonder they forecast a "swing from the left." People like Callender simply do not report France. Their ignorance stems either from bad training as reporters or from a blindly prejudiced need to re-write the realities of Europe. In either case they are ignorant. For what could they gain by consciously planting such "predictions" in America? The French people are doing the voting, not the American.

Incidentally, the very same thing happened in the Finnish elections last March. A special wireless to the N. Y. Times dated Helsinki, March 18—the day of the elections—carried the headline "Non-Moscow Trend Seen in Finns' Vote."

On March 19, the Times' Helsinki correspondent wired the actual results, which the paper begrudgingly headlined "Leftist Finns Win Slender Majority."

The Times is incontrovertibly a weather prophet. Fortunately, the people decide the election results.

MOTION PICTURES

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Having Wonderful Crime
 with LENORE AUBERT
 REO RADIO THRILLER

BROOKLYN
 BUSHWICK
 DYKER
 GREENPOINT
 KENMORE
 MADISON
 ORPHEUM
 PROSPECT
 REPUBLIC
 TILYU
 COURT 124-10
 QUEENS
 FLUSHING
 RICH. HILL
 STRAND
 14th Ave. & 13th St.
MADISON
COLONIAL
 8th Ave. & 42nd St.
ALDEN
 14th Ave. & 13th St.
"THE TOWER"
CABARET
 TWO O'CLOCK
 COVERAGE

BETTY SMITH'S
'A TREE GROWS IN BROOKLYN'
 A 20th Century Fox Picture
DOROTHY MCGUIRE as Katie
JAMES DUNN as Johnny
JOAN BLONDELL as Aunt Sam
LLOYD NOLAN as McShane
PEGGY ANN GARNER as France

13 Composers Write Music For A Sabbath Eve Service

Darius Milhaud, Mario Castelnuovo-Tedesco, Leonard Bernstein, David Diamond, Frederick Jacobi, Stefan Wolpe are among the 13 composers who have written special compositions for the Third Annual Sabbath Eve Service of New Liturgical Music.



Ray Lev, accomplished classical pianist, will be one of the celebrities at the mammoth Ben Davis Ball Sunday afternoon at the Golden Gate Ballroom.

The world premiere performance will be presented by Cantor David J. Putterman and choir, directed by Max Helfman, on Friday, May 11 at 8:30 p.m. at the Park Ave. Synagogue, 50 E. 80 St., New York City.

In 1943 Cantor Putterman, for the first time in America, presented a Sabbath Eve Service written entirely by contemporary composers. In planning this forthcoming program, he again submitted the texts of prayers, psalms and Biblical excerpts—which are customarily sung in the synagogue—to leading composers and invited them to set the texts to music "as they feel it."

Leonard Bernstein, composer of the famous Jeremiah Symphony, wrote the Hashkivenu; Darius Milhaud wrote the Kaddish (which he dedicated to the memory of his parents); Tedesco is represented by Mi Chomocho and May the Words; Frederick Jacobi composed the Ahavas Olom; David Diamond the Ma Tov; and Stefan Wolpe the Yigdal. The program also includes works by Zilberts, Brant, Chajes, Helfman, Dessau, Binder and Weinbliee.

'Catharine the Great' At Apollo 42d St.

The new bill at the Apollo 42nd St. Theatre includes Betrayal of Catharine the Great (French) and Song of Freedom starring Paul Robeson. This program will be followed on May 10, by the English film Thunder Rock and the Soviet Chekhov films Marriage and Jubilee

All-French Bill At Fifth Avenue

The new All-French program at the 5th Avenue Playhouse includes Musicians of Heaven starring Michele Morgan and Mayerling to Sarajevo with John Lodge. Both films have English titles.

'Alexander Nevsky' At 55th St. Playhouse

Revivals of Eisenstein's Alexander Nevsky and the French film Amphitryon can be seen this week at the 55th St. Playhouse. Both films have complete dialogue in English.

Tues., May 8, at 8:45 P.M.
FRENCH RESISTANCE AND FRENCH LABOR HONORED IN NEW YORK

FRANCE FOREVER

is proud to present
LOUIS SAILLANT
 President of the National Council of French Resistance, Secretary-General of the French Confederation of Labor (C.G.T.)
J. RAYMOND WALSH
 Research Director of P.A.C. and Economic Consultant of C.I.O.
 will speak on

International Labor Waverley Root

Author of the best seller "The Secret History of the War"
 Welcoming address by
NEWBOLD MORRIS
 President of the N. Y. City Council
Tuesday, May 8th, at 8:45 P.M.
Washington Irving High School
 40 Irving Place, New York City
 Reserve Seats, Price \$1.00 and \$.75 tax included at

FRANCE FOREVER

Associated with the Provisional Government of the French Republic, 557 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, New York

Late Bulletins

WLB Refers Mine Strike to Davis; Seizure Order Expected

WASHINGTON, May 2 (UP).—The War Labor Board voted tonight to refer the anthracite coal strike to Stabilization Director William H. Davis who is expected to order seizure of the mines.

The WLB acted after receiving no reply from John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers to its order that he agreed to extend the old contract until the present wage dispute is settled. The operators early today accepted the order without reservation.

The strike began Monday night when the old agreement expired. About 72,000 men are out and production loss is estimated at 190,000 tons a day.

DeValera Grieves Over Hitler's Demise

DUBLIN, May 2 (UP).—Prime Minister Eamon De Valera today made a personal call at the German embassy to express condolences for Adolf Hitler's death.

He was accompanied by Joseph Walsh, secretary of the Department of External Affairs and was received by the German minister, Dr. E. Hemphill. Embassy flags were flown at half staff.

Argentine Envoys Heads for San Francisco

BUENOS AIRES, May 2 (UP).—Acting Foreign Minister Dr. Cesar Ameghino announced today that he will head the Argentine delegation to the United Nations conference on international organization.

Laval and Aides Interned in Spain

MADRID, May 2 (UP).—Pierre Laval, Chief of Government in the former Vichy regime of France, flew from Germany to Spain with his wife and four other Vichyites today, and was interned by the Spanish government after he refused to leave the country.

With Laval were Abel Bonnard, former Vichy education minister; Maurice Gabolde, former justice minister; Eugene Bonnard, Abel's brother; Paul Meraud, Laval's private secretary; two German pilots and Mrs. Laval.

Turn Musso's Widow Plus Cash Over to Yanks

COMO, North Italy, May 2 (UP).—Rachele Mussolini, widow of the slain dictator and who was captured by Italian partisans as she attempted to flee to Switzerland, was taken into custody today by officers of the U. S. 1st Armored Division.

She was accompanied by her 18-year-old son, Romano, and her 16-year-old daughter, Anna Maria, youngest of her five children.

She was carrying with her 12,000,000 lire (\$120,000), 5 Swiss francs and 1,600 grams of gold (\$1,197) and many jewels in her expensive automobile.

Nazi Armies Surrender In North Italy, West Austria

(Continued from Page 1)

Supreme Allied Commander of the Mediterranean theater.

5. Disobedience of orders or failure to comply with them will be dealt with in accordance with the accepted laws and usages of war.

The surrender affected the remnants of 22 German and six Italian divisions, commanded by Vietinghoff in Italy, and Gen. Karl Wolff, chief of police and security in northern Italy and western Austria.

AREA AFFECTED

In effect, they signed away the southern redoubt area in addition to north Italy which embraces the western Austrian provinces of Vorarlberg, Tyrol, Salzburg and parts of Carinthia and Styria. The area includes the Austrian cities of Salzburg, Innsbruck and Linz, as well as the Brenner Pass. Its occupation will take the Allies within three miles of Berchtesgaden, which is surrounded on three sides by Salzburg province.

Meanwhile, the British eighth Army on the northeast was strengthening and expanding its junction with Marshal Tito's Yugoslav patriots and in position to strike against the now-exposed flank of German Col. Gen. Lehr's forces. The surrender did not affect the Trieste area under the command of Gen. Lehr.

(The Yugoslav radio said Tito reported in an order of the day that his men had occupied the

Adriatic port of Trieste and Gorizia and Monfalcone to the north, and were battling in Flume. The Yugoslavs also reached the Isonzo River which marked the northeastern delineation of Vietinghoff's Italian command.)

Witnesses of the surrender included: Brig. Gen. W. C. McMahon, assistant chief of staff of the 15th Army Group representing Gen. Clark; Rear Adm. S. S. Lewis, chief of staff, U.S. naval forces in the Mediterranean; Maj. Gen. C. C. Chauncey, chief of staff of the Mediterranean air forces; Maj. Gen. Daniel Noce, assistant chief of staff of G-3 (plans and operations); Maj. Gen. L. Lemnitzer, deputy chief of staff of Allied force headquarters, and Brig. Gen. Arthur McChrystal, chief of the information, news and censorship section.

Soviet: Maj. Gen. A. P. Kislenko, Soviet representative to the Allied Commission in Italy, and his aide, Lt. M. Vraevsky.

British: Rear Adm. H. A. Packer, chief of staff to the commander of Mediterranean naval forces; Air Vice-Marshal G. B. A. Baker, chief of staff to the deputy air commander-in-chief; Maj. Gen. T. S. Airey, assistant chief of staff of G-2; Lt. Gen. Sir Brian Robertson, chief administrative officer of Allied force headquarters, and Lt. Col. W. A. Cunningham, military assistant to Alexander.

Daily Worker

New York, Wednesday, May 2, 1945



U.S. 9th Army officers together with Soviet military leaders are planning combined operations, following the junction at the Elbe River. They are poring over maps in headquarters at Appollendorf. Identified are (left to right) Col. W. S. Biddle of Portland, Ore., commanding the 125th Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron; Lt. Van Stratten Dutch, liaison officer, and three Soviet Army staff officers.

The Veteran Commander

'BERLIN MADNESS' An A. Hitler Production

GERMAN Field Marshals, industrialists, gauleiters, military analysts, bankers and diplomats are a dime a dozen these days in the west.

They seem to be falling over each other in their hurry to surrender.

At the front the northern and southern defenses of Germany are crumbling. Italy has been written off. Allied troops have joined with Yugoslav troops at Monfalcone. One can drive a jeep around Bohemia-Moravia, Austria and Switzerland without crossing any body of water larger than a river. American troops are only a few miles from Innsbruck which is the communications hub of the Alpine Redoubt.

In the north the British have outflanked Hamburg and are threatening Leubeck and the Kiel Canal while Marshal Rokossovsky is advancing through Mecklenburg at a 20-mile a day pace. He has captured the railroad from Stralsund to Berlin as well as the port of Stralsund itself and is advancing on Rostock and Warnemuende.

In the center the German defense of Slovakia and around the Moravian Gap are disintegrating. Of the hexagon of fortresses protecting the Gap, Trenczin, Zhilina, Brno and Moravska-Ostrava have been captured, leaving only Czeski-Teszin and Przerow in enemy hands. South of the Bohemian-Moravian "fortress" American and Soviet troops are about to join hands somewhere near Linz, on the Danube.

It is pretty apparent that Count Folk-Bernadotte is negotiating for the capitulation of German troops in Denmark and Norway (the New York Times correspondent in Copenhagen has filed his first direct dispatch from Denmark in five years and it indicates that censorship bars have all but collapsed and that the German grip on the country is being quickly pried loose).

A. Hitler is reported dead and Admiral Doenitz continues the "fight against Bolshevism" in which he will "only incidentally hurt the

British and Americans" if they interfere.

Meanwhile the insensate battle for Berlin is still going on. Militarily it is absolutely without the slightest meaning, as far as the Germans are concerned. It is like fussing feverishly with the magneto of a car when the whole car has already fallen to pieces. Of course, the magneto is important, but it is important only when you have a car. The Germans have no car left. Its parts are scattered all over the map, and so are the passengers.

It is clear that the battle of Berlin is intended to provide a legend for future use. The legend of Nazi "heroism" in their fight to "save Europe from Bolshevism." In fact in Berlin they are building up a case of "war guilt" against the British and Americans. Later they will say: "When we were dying to a man with our beloved Fuehrer in the Tiergarten in our last fight against the Red menace—what were you doing? You were standing on the Elbe watching western civilization go down."

To have the "director" of this "production" die in the ruins of his Act Five "set" is also part of the "script." Personally, we are not convinced that this is more than a faked death.

Thus it would seem that Operation Goetterdaemmerung has been shifting to Berlin from the Alpine Redoubt. Why? Because the Nazi Twilight of the Gods is so much more effective politically when staged amid a battle against Zhukov and Konev than against Devers and Clark. It seems that the "production" was moved at the last moment from one theatre to another, simply because the "wrong" people approached the Alpine Redoubt and the "wrong" people made irruption into Berlin. So the Redoubt is being shelved and Berlin has become THE Redoubt. Not that troops were shifted. For this there was no time. Only the theatrical spotlight was shifted. That's all.

Berlin Falls, Rostock Surrenders

(Continued from Page 1)

After the surrender at 3 p.m., it was not until six hours later that all of the 70,000 surviving defenders had been rounded up, Stalin revealed.

A tremendous victory barrage of 24 salvoes from each of 324 guns was ordered fired from the batteries in Moscow Red Square, giving the Muscovites their second mammoth celebration in two days. It was the maximum salute which had been ordered for the capture of capitals in the long Soviet march westward

across Europe.

The Soviet Premier paid tribute to a record-breaking 131 generals who had participated in some phase of the battle of Berlin.

Even as the Soviet army and people celebrated their greatest triumph, Soviet arms were pressing on relentlessly to crush the last German resistance. Racing 29 miles overnight to forestall a German last stand in the north ports, Soviet troops captured the big U-boat base of Rostock and drove to within 28 miles of a Baltic junction with the British

Second Army.

Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's Second White Russian Army forces swept unchecked across the swamp, lake and river-crossed terrain of Pomerania and Mecklenburg provinces on a 70-mile front.

DASH TO ROSTOCK

Rokossovsky's army, using large forces of Cossack cavalrymen, hurled the Recknitz and Warnow Rivers without missing a stride in a 23-mile dash from Gnojnen into the big port of Rostock on the west bank of the Warnow, Stalin revealed.

PINKY RANKIN

